Chafed Skin, Piles, Sore Eyes, Sunburn, Earache, Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds, and Skin Ailments QUICKLY RELIEVED BY USE OF
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
Large pots, 1s. 1½d. each (English Rate).
Keeps good in any Climate. Free from Animal Fat.
Private report from Limassol, Cyprus, states:—"I have never found anything to come up to it for neuralgic and rheumatic pains."
Numerous other Testimonials have been received from all parts of the World.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,660—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 3 P.M. 1896.
B.M.I. AUSTRALIA ..	6901	I. Reeves	18th April
R.V.I. CLYDE	4136	R. G. Murray	25th "
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7269	W. R. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	6263	M. DeHorne	16th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
P.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	26th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B. M. I. proceed to BRINDISI MARSEILLES and LONDON.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard a Mussoolah before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transship at Colombo.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th March 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA	F. Kossovich	3,185	350	7th May '96
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June '96

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A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st April '96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 7, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5339	C. Delacroix	18th April 896.
YARRA	4255	C. de Maubeuge	18th May "
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June "
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. la Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
NATAL	Verron	4,074	9th April, 1896.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 7th May.
S.S. "OCEANIEN," Captain Schmitz, WILL SAIL for COLOMBO, CHINA, and JAPAN, on the 7th May.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
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BOMBAY.
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PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
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LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th April, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 18th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th April, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on or about the 16th April, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, about the 14th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BOOLDANA" 2,860 tons, about the 14th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, sailing about 18th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th April, 1896.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. DuoBALDUINO	30th April 1896
S. S. PO	28th May 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning *via* Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
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E. C. BARBORO,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 2, 1896.

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PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
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FERRUGINOUS QUININE,
THE
GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.
OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,
Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.
Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
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GENT'S UNDERCLOTHING.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.
FOR THE VOYAGE HOME.
FOR WEAR IN EUROPE.

UNDERVESTS OR BANIANS.

			Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
181	India Gauze ½ Sleeves, 32 to 38 chest	per doz.	20	0	22	8
182	" " a superior quality, silk fronts	"	30	0	33	8
183	"Our Specialite" Gauze Merino, very thin and elastic, will not shrink	"	40	0	44	8
184	Summer Merino, medium weight	"	50	0	58	8
185	Natural Sanitary Wool, thin and elastic, as recommended by the Medical Faculty	"	60	0	67	8
186	Anglo-India Gauze, a mixture of Silk and Wool, invaluable for prickly-heat, in White and Fresh Pink	"	72	0	80	0
187	Stout White Merino	"	50	0	55	8
188	Grey Scotch Lambswool, long sleeves, suitable for homeward journey and cold climate	each	9	0	10	0

Sizes over 38" chest are charged extra.

DRAWERS,
Reaching just below the knee, spliced seats and shaped bands.

190	India Gauze, 30 to 38 inches	per doz.	39	0	44	0
191	"Our Specialite" Gauze Merino	"	45	0	50	0
192	Natural Sanitary Wool	"	66	0	73	0
193	Stout White Merino	"	60	0	67	0

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194	India Gauze	"	42	0	46	8
195	Stout White Merino	"	70	0	78	0
196	Gray Scotch Lambswool	each	10	0	11	4

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A suitable medicine for family use is
KEMP'S
SUMMER
EFFERVESCENT
Re. 1-4 per Bottle.
It posseses the advantage over imported Salts and Salines of being freshly made and is always reliable, preparations of this kind being peculiarly liable to deterioration with age.
SUITABLE alike for Adults and Children.
SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED ARTICLE.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

RELIEF
From the tortures inflicted by Gout and Rheumatic ailments can be secured by the regular use of
KEMP'S
GOUT & RHEUMATIC MIXTURE.
A highly efficacious Remedy based on a formula of Dr. Garrod. It has been in use for upwards of twenty years and has been the means of effecting some remarkable cures.
PRICE: Re. 1-8 per Bottle.
Every sufferer should give this invaluable Medicine a thorough trial.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DESPITE the extravagant claims advanced on behalf of Imported preparations of the same drug
KEMP'S TWO EXTRACTS OF SARSAPARILLA
are daily advancing in public favour,
BECAUSE
They are always FRESH, SWEET, FLUID and BRIGHT, as well as of Uniform Strength.
In these respects it is well known among those who use this invaluable drug, the imported extracts, &c., frequently FAIL.
KEMP'S EXTRACTS are compounded in the Company's Laboratories—under approved scientific methods—from one particular variety of the Genuine Jamaica Root.
KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
Rs. 2-4, 4-0, and 7-8 per Bottle.
KEMP'S IODISED COMPOUND FLUID EXSTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
Rs. 2 8, 4 8, and 8-8 per Bottle.
KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

REDUCTION IN PRICE
OF our well-kown and celebrated *** PINET CASTILLON'S BRANDY which commands a sale larger than any other well-known Brands. BEWARE of glittering advertisements.
In order to increase the popularity of this famous Brandy we have REDUCED the PRICE from to-day to Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.
SOLE AGENTS:
NOWROSJI ARDESIR AND SONS.
To be had at D. C. OOMRIGAR,
Opposite Crawford Market, and all Wine Merchants.

MILITARY SIGNALLING OR RIFLE RANGE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.
In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.
We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.

We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.

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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM RS. 15 FOR SIX.
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FROM RS. 27 FOR SIX.
THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS:—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.
OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
THORPE AND CO.,
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DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.
LATHAM AND Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India, for the following:—
JOHN DEWAR AND SON'S Special Old Highland.
Ditto Extra Special Old Highland.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
LATHAM & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, having decided to RETIRE from BOMBAY at the end of their current Lease in August 1896, will allow a
SPECIAL DISCOUNT
FOR
CASH ONLY
on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!
Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

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TWO
WONDERFULLY
CHEAP
LAMPS
AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW
AND CO.'S,
THE LITTLE JEWEL
30 CANDLE POWER
CENTRAL DRAUGHT.
BRILLIANT WHITE LIGHT.
Rs. 2-12 each.

THE "WONDER"
40 CANDLE POWER
CENTRAL DRAUGHT
New Patent Wick raiser,
Rs. 3-8 each.
SPLENDID VALUE.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW
AND COMPANY.

WANTED FOUR PENSIONERS knowing Marathi Language and experienced in the Revenue and Account Work for service in this State, for one year. Salary Rs. 115 per mensem, Indore Currency.
Apply to the Undersigned with Copies of Testimonials, which will not be returned.
NANA K. CHAND.
Minister to His Highness Maharaja Holkar.

S. S. "AUSTRALIA," VOYAGE 7-3.
ARRIVED 28TH MARCH, 1895.
GENERAL AVERAGE.

THE statement having been completed, CONSIGNEES are hereby requested to PRESENT THEIR DEPOSIT RECEIPTS at the office of the Undersigned, and to receive the Balance of their deposits due.
GLADE & Co.,
Agents, "Hansa" Line of Steamers.
Bombay, 11th April, 1896.

SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES!

NO more restless or sleepless nights by the use of these Cones. Is a boon to all residents in tropical climates, who well know the distressing and painful effects of mosquito bites and the loss of sleep occasioned by the persistent attacks of these merciless tormentors. As. 12 per box of 24 Cones.
MOSQUITO LOTION.
Exceedingly valuable in preventing mosquito or other venomous insects biting on the exposed part of the body.
Ans. 12 per bottle.
BENSON'S PRIKATONE
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.
No preparation will be found so excellent in giving relief and effecting cure of prickly heat and other such distressing eruptions of the skin. Re. 1-4.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
CARNAC ROAD PHARMACY,
Opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of ATMARAM YESHWANTSETT, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.
GAJANAN ANANTRAO SHERTUKDE and YESHWANT ANANTRAO SHERTUKDE, the grandsons of the said deceased .....Petitioners.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.
J. W. ORR, Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay
L. N. BANAJEE,
The 9th day of April, 1896.
Messrs. GAJANAN ANANTRAO SHERTUKDE and ANOTHER, Petitioners in Person.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

GOLD TIPPED CIGARETTES.
Choicest Quality.
As used in all the leading West End Clubs, London.

LADIES' CIGARETTES.
Of exquisite perfume and delicacy.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

SHERRY.
"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.
Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "MAGGIE MACNAIR," has ARRIVED from LONDON and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.
Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the Risk and Expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take DELIVERY without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th April, 1896.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATIONS IN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and after the 15th instant the following CHANGES in the Train Service on the Broad-gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System will be brought into force :—
a. No. 15 Down and No. 16 Up Local Mixed Trains now running between Anand and Dakor will run through to and from Rutlam connecting with the Metre-gauge Malwa Section trains at Rutlam. There will then be 2 Through Trains each way daily between Anand and Rutlam.
b. The speed of No. 3 Down and No. 4 Up Through Ordinary Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad will be accelerated and the timings altered as below :—

No. 3 DOWN.			No. 4 UP.		
Bombay	....Dep.	8-30	Ahmedabad	....Dep.	6-0
Ahmedabad	....Ar.	22-30	Bombay	....Ar.	20-20

In addition to the Stations now shewn in the Current Time Table at which these Trains are not timed to stop, the following Stations will also be run through :—

No. 3 DOWN.	No. 4 UP.
MAHALAKSHMI.	BORIVLI.
PAREL.	MALAD.
ELPHINSTONE ROAD.	ANDHERI.
MAHIM.	MAHIM.
SANTA CRUZ.	ELPHINSTONE ROAD.
ANDHERI.	PAREL.
COREGAON.	MAHALAKSHMI.
MALAD.	

2. Consequent upon these alterations there will also be certain slight modifications in the timings of other Main Line, Branch, and Local Suburban Trains.
3. For fuller particulars attention is invited to the Company's Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations and to this Company's Current Guide and Coaching Tariff No. 37.
I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 11th April, 1896.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 40 per Share has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register, on the 9th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.
By Order of the Board,
KHATAU MAKANJI, SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 11th April, 1896.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1895, at the Rate of Rupees (50) Fifty per whole and Rupees (25) Twenty-five per half-share, will, on production of Share Certificates, be paid at the Office of the Company on and after Thursday, the 16th day of April 1896, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P. M., to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on the 6th instant.
By Order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Agents, The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ld.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 9th April, 1896.

THE HINGANGHAT MILL COMPANY, LD.
NOTICE.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held on SUNDAY, the 26th April, at 1 P.M., at the registered office of the Company, at Hinganghat.
BUSINESS :—
I. To receive and adopt the report of the Directors and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1895.
II. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
III. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
IV. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.
V. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th April to 26th April, 1896, both days inclusive.
By Order,
T. BYRNE.
Secretary and Manager, H. M. Co.
Hinganghant, 1st April, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of ANANTA ATMARAM JI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.
GAJANAN ANANTRAO SHERTUKDE and YESHWANT ANANTRAO SHERTUKDE, the Sons of the said deceased .....Petitioners.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of our Reign.
J. W. ORR, Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
L. N. BANAJEE,
The 9th day of April, 1896.
Messrs. GAJANAN ANANTRAO SHERTUKDE and ANOTHER, Petitioners in Person.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran etc., supplied.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 675 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BURNT, WET, AND DAMAGED COTTON.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Cotton Press (near the Sassoon Dock) Colaba, by order of Messrs. Lidbetter and Co., and on account of the underwriters :—
A lot of burnt, wet, and damaged cotton (loose).
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 13th April, 1896.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES AND MINERAL WATER.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to close consignments :—
18 cases champagne in quarts.
4 " " in pints.
8 " burgandy in quarts.
1 " " in pints.
2 " pommard.
2 " madeira.
2 " creme de Grand Crus.
1 " " in pints.
75 " Vitchy water.

OUTRIGHT SALE OF 16 HORSES OF THE 1ST LANCERS, HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
16 Arab and Persian horses of the 1st Lancers, Hyberabad Contingent, suitable for driving and riding purposes.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand piano by Collard and Collard, pictures, lamps, etc., the property of D. JOLLEY, Esq.
The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—
1 mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy and Co.
25 bales, each 5 cwts, straw boards.
1 double-barrel breech-loading gun.
50 cases Clan Chattan old Highland whisky.
5 cases each 4 dozen German beer.
10 cases, each 60 dozen, glycerine soap, manufactured by Messrs. K. Hudetz and Co., Bohemia.
2 side-saddles and 1 set double harness.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor—
4 cases containing 10 gross and 8 dozen buffalo pickers.
On account of the concerned—
2 cases each 100 warps silk yarn.
By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Amji Lackum, consisting of gold-mounted bangles, silver anklets, gold earrings, necklace, ivory bangles with gold foil, gold and silver ornaments, Australian and German dollars, wearing apparel, copper and brass utensils, &c.
The effects of the late THOMAS REID, Esq., consisting of silver watch, gold-mounted hair chain and signet ring.
By order of Mohunlal Muegonbhoy and on account and at the risk of Javeri Chhuggonbhoy Choomilal—
2 bundles of pearls.

AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 light serviceable dog-cart.
1 nearly new light landau with a grey waler horse and harness.
1 handsome bay Arab horse going in harness.
1 office-shigram with grey Arab horse and harness.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Hassum Ahmod—
1 bay Arab horse going in harness and a set of single harness.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Perozshaw Bomanjee Punthaky—
1 victoria with bay horse and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD &Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone Circle, above the office of Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie and Co., the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, one elevated upright grand piano with iron frame and overstrung bass, full compass, one English ice-box with refrigerator, English ice-box, English iron safe, Singers hand and foot sewing machines, fancy cretonne and other door curtains, chromplis, large size, nearly new musical box, perambulator, table ornaments, windproof lamps, flower pots, etc, the property of C. JOST, Esq., proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 40, Marine Lines, the very valuable and neat substantial teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned brass bound chess-board square pianoforte by Richard Lipp and Son, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's windproof lamps, fancy door curtains, Brussels' carpets, light Victoria, bay Arab horse, harness, a collection of choice flower pots and tubs, etc., the property of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. EMERSON, R.A.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 50 CASES OF BRANDY.
Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY next, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m.
50 cases each 1 dozen bottle, Saulnier Cormerean and Co.'s Red Seal Brandy.
In lots to suit purchasers.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
SALE OF A BRAND NEW OIL ENGINE.
On MONDAY next, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.
A Latest Model.
1 bake horse power horizontal oil Engine by the well-known makers "Dredner and Co." complete with oil tank, exhaust boxes, pipes, spanners, and accessories, also some spare parts and fittings with full instructions for fixing and working.
Now on view.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 13th April, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 a.m, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, near Share Bazaar, in the godowns of Messrs. M. Mody and Co., on account of Insurance Companies concerned—
A large lot of Army and Navy Co-operative Society's Stores damaged by fire and water.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions from Mr. R. J. Hunter to sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Stephens and Son's Stables, Girgaum, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th, & SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m., each day, the whole of his batch of over 70 horses, comprising 15 grandly matched pairs, consisting of bay, brown, and chesnut teams, from 15-2 to 16-2 high, well-bred and splendidly matched, also several excellent chargers, single harness horses, gentlemen and ladies' horses, one very superior ladies' horse, has been ridden since arrival by a lady, he is an upstanding well-bred horse, perfect in his paces, good snaffle mouth, and free from any vice.
Descriptive catalogues are published. This batch will be found on inspection equal to the best that has ever been offered to the public before.
Also one strong English-built victoria in very good order, and a set of plated mounted brand new English harness.
The horses are now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SUNDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial-made artistic hou chold furniture by Wimdbridge, Roberts and others, of the latest design, plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany upright grand cottage piano by Soundy and Co. in good order, a first-rate black marble 8-day clock, chiming and striking, very handsome Satsuma, Khoya, Doulton, Alabaster and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Parian figures handsome Ditmar's table, hanging, and wall lamps, rich Persian carpets, first-rate water-colour oleographs and pictures, valuable books, a election of choice plants, &c., the property of ALFRED KING, Esq., proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 13th April, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 25, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TROOP STORES IN THE P. & O. S. N. COMPANY'S DOCKYARD, MAZAGON.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the P. and O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.
A quantity of troop stores such as compressed vegetables, malt, boiled mutton and beef, preserved potatoes, biscuits, chocolate, soup and bouill, meat soup, broth, essence of beef, salt beef and pork, suet, pickles blackpepper, limejuice, biscuit powder, gravy soup, &c., &c.
Purchasers will have to pay Customs duty, &c., and clear the goods.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIPS' FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.
Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., in the P. and O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon—
A quantity of old stores, ships' requisites, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes, scrap and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, old boiler, about 450 gross brass and iron screws, suitable mostly for cabinet work, copper brads, assorted, composition nails, assorted, a quantity of table knives, carpets and miscellaneous other articles.
Purchasers will have to pay Customs duty, &c., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot :—
A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c. consisting of old screws, augurs, angle iron, ink bottles, guard belts, hand barrows, bolts, scrap belting, cans, canvas pipes and belting, crowbars, iron chains, chisels, cotters, clips, old files, fire bars, hoop iron, scrap iron, brass hinges, brass tubes, steel scrap, corrugated sheets, leather scrap, old rails, timber teak scrap, lorry wheels and axles, fine sheet pieces, sleepers, pulleys, turntables, old furniture, and miscellaneous other articles.
The materials have been already weighed and the weighment noted on each lot, and the purchasers must accept this as final.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, after which, the same will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.
A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for the removal.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 13th April, 1896.

FOR Rs. 2-6

ALL EARLY APPLICANTS WILL RECEIVE A BOTTLE OF

BEEHIVE BRANDY

AND A COPY OF

THE ROYAL ALBUM

Containing 16 Panel size Portraits of the Royal Family taken by W. and D. Downey, with a short and interesting Biography beneath each plate.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES.

CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.

SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).

GUN WADS.

SALOON AIR AND GUN AMMUNITION.

GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of

F. JOYCE & Co., LD., 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.
THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden ; and Cawnpore.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO ESQ.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum ; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum ; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.
STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.
By Orde of the Board.
F. D. STRANACK,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES :
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000
HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
J. B. LEE.
Agent.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)
LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.
O. HENRIOT,
Manager.

NOTICES.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. WATERS, will deliver a LECTURE at the above Institute on TUESDAY, the 14th April, 1896, at 6 P.M.
SUBJECT.—"BOMBAY THE BEAUTIFUL."
Members, their Families and Friends are invited to attend.
H. F. WESTON,
Offtg. Hony. Secy.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING Co., LD.
NOTICE.

THE 20th (Twentieth) AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty per Share, has been declared for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1895, and will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 14th April 1896, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., on the production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 6th April, 1896.
By order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 28th March, 1896.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from Monday, the 6th April, to Monday, the 13th April, 1896, (both days inclusive).

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on Thursday, the 9th April, 1896, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 50 per Share, (Free of Income Tax), for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1895, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on and after, MONDAY, the 13th April, 1896, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to Shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 9th day of April, 1896, on production of their Share Certificates.
By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 9th April, 1896.

WANTED.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
STOREKEEPER WANTED.

WANTED, for the Southern Mahratta Railway Head-Quarters, Hubli, a thoroughly qualified Railway STOREKEEPER. Previous Railway experience essential.
Copies only of Certificates, which will not be returned, should be sent.
The sanctioned pay of the appointment is Rs. 600, rising by increments of Rs. 50 for each year's approved service to Rs. 750 per mensem.
Apply to the AGENT, Southern Mahratta Railway, Dharwar.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 7th April, 1896.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE
AT THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MILLS, TARDEO.
A COMPOUND Condensing Steam-Engine 400 Indicated Horse-Power, High Pressure Cylinder, Corliss Valve, Diameter 20 inches, Low Pressure Cylinder, Slide Valve, Diameter 34 inches both 4½ feet stroke, Revolutions per minute 40, Spur Teeth

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,424
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,305xd
ank of Madras	16,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Commercial & Ld, Mgo	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10. p.c.	168
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	240,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£4 4 to 4 5
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	640
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	48
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	18
Bombay Ld	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	840xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	570
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	550
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,650
China Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs.5)	795
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,010xd
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	720
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25x Rs15	650
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	650
Currumbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	830
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	£624
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	42½
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	600
Framjee Petit	1,280	1,000	1,000	Nil	610
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	750
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	860
Howard and Bulloughs	1,800	500	500	25	720
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,475
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	500
Indian Manfr.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,290
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	550
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	30	730
Jaffar Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	350	350	dvd Rs.10	220xd
Jowraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,125
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	425
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	850
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
Kurla Mills	1,000	500	500	25+80	1,170
Marwari and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	365
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	510
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahomedpura Cotton Co. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	£24
Mercantile	125	...	125	dvd Rs 4	95
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	357½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	180
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	£57½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	155
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	580
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16	30
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	210
					1,190

PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	175
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	12	215
Colaba	500	1,888	1,880	dvd Rs15	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,200xd
English Press and Manfg	400	204	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
Fort	150	2,500	500	25+80	1,170
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	550
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	365
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	510
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahomedpura Cotton Co. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	£24
Mercantile	125	...	125	dvd Rs 4	95
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	357½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	180
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	£57½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	155
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	580
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16	30
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	210
					1,190

MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15	365
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	7½	40
Badham Pile	3,000	100	100	10	140
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	308	5,175
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,315
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	200
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	5	1,400
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	...	500	5 pr. ct.	520
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	352
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	170
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	150
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	104
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	490
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co	3,000	600	25	60	1,095
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1	282xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Guar.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	4100	all	5 p. c.
B. . & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 26-11	Nom.
Gold Leaf	,, 27-2	
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,, 26-9	
Do. do. new	,, 26-8	
Australia bar Gold	,, 26-10	
Bombay bar Gold	,, 26-9	
Sovereigns	,, 16-14	
Do. Dragons	,, 16-13	
Silver T.	,, 99-8	
1794 Do.	,, 85-4	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer Meeting, 5-45 p.m.
B. V. A. Club Company, Limited, 23, Rampart Row, 7 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court this morning, at 11 o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Caspion left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Australia and Maggie Macnair entered, and the steamer Hydaspes left the dock on Saturday.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,823, the daily average being 155. The total of new patients was 822.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,464, of which 371 were new admissions, consisting of 174 males, 86 females, and 111 children. The average daily attendance was 56·31.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Goolam Hoosein Abdul Gafoor, a grocer, having his shop at Jail Road, reported to the police, on Friday, that on the day previous his servant, named Ismail, aged twenty-one, who had been in his service for the last eight months, absconded, taking with him a currency note for Rs. 10 and Rs. 7 in cash.

ARRIVAL.—On Saturday morning, Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji of Morvi, the Dewan of Bharatpur State, accompanied by Surgeon Rupkishore, M.D., and Mr. Bheraoprasad, the State Police Superintendent, arrived at Grant Road Station from Bhartapur by the Ahmedabad mail train, and are now the guests of Prince Samatsinghji of Palitana at Cumballa Hill.

EXCUSED FROM SERVICE ON THE JURY.—At the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on Saturday, Mr. R. P. W. Strong was called to serve on the common jury, but asked to be excused on the ground that he had to take up that morning the duties of a new department, the Storekeeper's Department. He was told to stand aside for a short time, and was afterwards excused.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Watch Parade	Ziehrer
Overture	Port and Peasant	Suppe
Valse	Dolore	Waldteufel
Selection	La Cigale	Godfrey
Quadrille	Round about	Williams
Gallop	Fanfare	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—During the month of March last 5 horses and 10 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates, and with the consent of the owners; while 95 bullocks and 22 horses were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the month; 325 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, and 90 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT IN THE FORT.—About half past 3 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, a carriage belonging to Dr. H. D. Pesikaka was being driven along the Hornby Road, when the horse took fright and bolted down the road with terrific speed, smashing down in its mad career a Hindu, named Dhondoo Rowji, who was seriously injured about the head. The animal continued galloping along, and dashed against a hack victoria, and eventually ran against a Municipal street lamp at the entrance of the Church Gate Street. The animal was then secured. The carriage was considerably damaged. The horse escaped unhurt.

THEFT AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY PAREL STORES.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Joseph Montaro, a fitter employed at the G. I. P. Railway Parel Workshops, was charged by Mr. Harry Balantine, Chief Constable, G. I. P. Railway Company, with theft of two brass pipes, of the value of Rs. 8-8, the property of the company. On Thursday evening, about 8 o'clock, the accused was arrested by Mr. Balantine while jumping over the fence of the Parel Stores with the property in his possession. Accused pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30 p.m., to-morrow (Tuesday):—Business—(1) The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed; (2) Drs. P. N. Davda, B. D. Ankleseria, D. K. Patel, P. R. Modi, and P. J. Pilgavker will be elected, and Drs. R. P. Vora and Rajabally V. Patel will be proposed members of the Society: and (3) (a) Paper on the Treatment of Jaundice with the root-bark of "Moringa pterygosperma," by Dr. L. B. Dhargalker; (b) Notes on a case of Enteric Fever, by Dr. J. F. Kolapurvala; and (c) Notes on some of the Eruptive Fevers of Bombay, by Dr. N. H. Choksey.

AN INCORRIGIBLE EURASIAN.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Nelmes charged Gilbert Light, a Eurasian, with being drunk and disorderly in a public street. The accused was said to be a notorious character, and when drunk he became very wild. On Friday evening, he was suffering from the effects of drink, and seeing a European gentleman passing him, he demanded money from him. His request being not complied with, he began assaulting him. During the last month he was convicted by magistrates of different places over fourteen times. Accused admitted the fact, and was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—A coroner's inquiry was held, on Saturday, at the morgue, on view of the body of a Hindu, named Gopal Babaji, aged twenty-five, residing with his brother at Nowroji Hill. Deceased was a man of dissipated habits, and spent all his earnings in liquor. He kept bad company, and remained out till late hours everyday. He was remonstrated with by his brother, but he would not listen to him. About 11 o'clock, on Saturday night, he went to a friend, named Kasi, and asked her for a lodging for the night. He was then smelling strongly of liquor, and could walk with difficulty. He was allowed to remain in the house, but shortly afterwards became ill, and died about 5 o'clock in the morning. Dr. Sidney Smith, who made an autopsy of the body, was of opinion that the death was due to apoplexy from excessive drinking, and the jury brought in a verdict accordingly.

SUICIDE DURING DELIRIUM OF FEVER.—About 1 o'clock, on Saturday morning, Police Ramosee No. 622, doing duty in front of a Municipal chawl in Jairaz Lane, heard a noise of something falling very heavily in the passage between the two portions of the chawl. The ramosee at once went up to the spot, and discovered that a lad, named Pandoo Pannak, aged twelve, son of a labourer, residing on the first floor of the chawl, had fallen from the gallery, about fifteen feet high, on to the stone pavement below, and was killed on the spot. The ramosee raised an alarm, when the father of the deceased came up. From inquiries it was ascertained that for the last six days, Pandoo had been suffering from fever, which increased in severity day by day, and he became delirious two days previous to his death. He went to sleep at 9 p.m. on the previous night as usual, with his mother and four children, and in his delirium got up at 1 o'clock in the morning and threw himself down the gallery. His body was then conveyed to the morgue, where Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest. The jury returned a verdict of suicide during delirium of fever.

BURGLARY AT PAREL ROAD.—Aga Beebee, a Mogul lady, residing at Parel Road, opposite the J. J. Hospital, has reported to the police that, during her absence from home, some person or persons unknown broke her rooms on the second storey of the house by removing two padlocks on the door by means of duplicate keys, and after opening a cupboard and a steel trunk with a bunch of keys, left by the complainant on a cot in the room, stole four currency notes for Rs. 50 each, four for Rs. 20 each, and two for Rs. 10 each, a silver tobacco case, valued at Rs. 20, fourteen silver buttons, twelve pieces of silk, gold and silver embroidered wearing apparel, and fifty-four yards of gold and silver embroidered lace, collectively valued at Rs. 760. The complainant stated that, on the 27th ultimo, she went to the house of Mr. Amiroodin Tyabji at Khetwady in connection with a marriage, and that, on the afternoon of the 8th instant, she returned home with the wedding clothes. She remained in her room for about an hour, and then left again for Khetwady, leaving her room quite safe under lock and key. The fellow-tenants and the neighbours stated that they saw the locks on the door quite intact on Thursday evening last. The divisional police, assisted by the detectives, are investigating the matter.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—About five o'clock, on Friday afternoon, Jamal Mamaji, aged twenty-four years, an attendant of toni No. 9,799, was killed on the spot by his head being smashed between two vessels in the harbour. The body at once fell into the sea, and has not yet been recovered. It appears from inquiries made by the harbour police that, shortly before the accident, the deceased took a passenger in his toni for conveyance on board the steamship King Arthur, and whilst the toni was near the gangway, a steam barge, belonging to Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusji and Co., which had been conveying coal to the same vessel, was cast off, and there being a very strong wind and the sea being very choppy, the barge was thrown against the vessel, with the result that the deceased, who was then standing up in his toni, was thrown on one side and had his head crushed between the vessels. Mr. C. Owen, the officer of the King Arthur, who witnessed the occurrence, at once threw down the buoy to the deceased, but as his head had been smashed he could not catch it and was drowned. There were four other men in the toni at the time, but they all escaped unhurt. The occurrence was not due to any negligence on the part of the tindal of the barge, but was, it is said, brought about by the roughness of the weather and the stormy sea.

AN AUDACIOUS PICK-POCKET.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Bhoga Mowji alias Cassum Mowji, a Hindu of a disreputable character, was charged at the instance of Inspector Hamilton, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with theft of a silver watch and chain, valued at Rs. 22, the property of Karim Nathoo, a Khoja. About twelve days ago, complainant arrived in Bombay and put up at a friend's house in Khoja Street. On Thursday last, he went to see the fair held in the compound of H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah's bungalow, in Nesbit Street, in celebration of his birth-day. A large number of Mahomedans and Hindus attended the fair. About 7 o'clock in the evening, Inspector Hamilton, who was on duty at the fair, noticed the accused, who was in the crowd, abstracting the watch and chain from complainant's pocket and running away with the property. Police Jemedar Abba Mahomed gave chase, and arrested the accused in Love Lane, but not without a struggle. When accused saw that he was about to be overtaken by the Jemedar, he turned round and dealt a blow to the Jemedar, causing a nasty wound over the left eye. The Jemedar was stunned for a moment, and the accused might have escaped had it not been for the prompt appearance of Inspector Hamilton, who arrested the accused and removed the policeman to hospital. The prisoner, against whom stood one previous conviction, was found guilty and sentenced to eight months' imprisonment with hard labour.

SPORTS AT BANDORA.—The foreshore adjoining the New Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel was thronged with people of all denominations to witness the sports (organised by a Provisional Committee), which came off yesterday afternoon. The whole shore was decorated with flags of various colours, and the different posts, hurdles, empty barrels, etc., used for the races, being draped with multi-coloured paper, gave the shore a gala appearance. The spectators on the top line of the shore were eight to ten deep, and the crowded state of the pendal, which accommodated a large number of ladies and gentlemen, among whom was the Rev. Father Saldanha, showed how great was the interest taken in the events. The children, and even the young men, who competed in the different races, wore fancy-striped gunjis and silk coloured or striped breeches, all of whom were photographed in a sitting posture in front of the reserved seats in the pendal. The programme contained sixteen items, all of which were gone through without a flaw. The very first event (a children's 75 yards handicap race) caused some amusement. Eight beaming faces were observed at the post, but the juveniles, in their eagerness to gain the best start, behaved like so many restive little ponies, and gave the starters some difficulty to start them evenly. The sack race, the spoon race, obstacle, and the high jump race, as usual, caused great excitement among the competitors, and much amused the spectators, who applauded the winners at the end of each race. There were two competitors for the prize to the funniest man on the scene, and with their extraordinary appearance caused immense amusement. An extra race was arranged for ladies, and about half-a-dozen ladies competed, who kindly added needle race. At the close of the races, which finished just before dusk, prizes were distributed to the successful competitors, who were cheered as they went with glowing faces to receive their rewards. An attempt at bookmaking was made, and proved somewhat successful. A word of thanks is due to the Band of St. Peter's which contributed some very choice music to the delight of the spectators, also to the committee who organised the sports in this comparatively quiet station, specially to the youthful secretary, Master Jos. P. De Mello, for the pleasant afternoon that everybody well appreciated.

THE GOWALIA TANK ROAD MURDER CASE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Acting Inspector Henry Brewin again charged Gayadin Rughuberdyal, an alleged lunatic purdasee, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with the murder of Saya Babajee, in the compound of the East Indian Art Manufacturing Company, at Gowalia Tank Road, on the afternoon of the 26th ultimo. Mr. Furdoonjee S. Taleyarkhan appeared for the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. It will be remembered that, when the case was called on for hearing on a previous occasion, the magistrate ordered he case to be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination and report as to the state of his mind, in order to enable the court to make a report to the Government as to the alleged lunacy of the man. Dr. Sidney Smith, under whose observation the accused had been kept for some days, appeared before the court on Saturday, and swore the following statement:—"The accused Gayadin Rughuberdyal was sent in charge of the police to my hospital on the 31st March 1890 by order of the court, to be examined as to the state of his mind. I kept him under observation, and from what I observed of him, I am of opinion that he is of unsound mind and a proper person to be taken charge of and detained under care and treatment, and that I have formed this opinion on the following grounds, viz., he is rambling in his speech, is under an impression that three men are pursuing him to take his life, does not sleep, and at times refuses to take his food, mutters to himself, is very depressed, and is suddenly beseeching those arround him to take him from his pursuers. I am further of opinion that, being of unsound mind, accused is incapable of making his defence at the present time. He speaks quite rationally for a few minutes, but it is uncertain how long that will last. He may ramble in his speech again at any moment. He is quite incapable of any prolonged attention. He is better than when he was brought to me." After the above statement was recorded, Mr. Taleyarkhan asked the magistrate to make a report to the Government, and to pass an order for the accused to be kept in custody, pending the order from the Government under section 466 of the Criminal Procedure Code. His Worship made an order accordingly, and the accused was again remanded to jail.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY VICTORIA DRIVER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, one Hayat Khan Madoo Khan appeared to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a victoria, preferred against him by Rahimat bin Dawood. Mr. Hugh Sealy appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Bomanji Mehta defended the accused. The facts of the case were these. The complainant is a muccadum in the service of Mr. Oomer Jamal, and was also the owner of the carriage in question. On the 16th December, 1894, he bought the victoria, bearing No. 84, from Imamoodin Madoo Khan, brother of the accused, for Rs. 250, and having paid Rs. 110 in cash, took a receipt for the same. Complainant subsequently paid Rs. 15 on that account, and on the 3rd January last he executed a bond for the balance, together with interest at 2 per cent. per month payable four months after. From the time of the sale the conveyance had been in the possession of the complainant, and the accused used to ply it for hire and paid complainant Rs. 3-8 per day. On the 10th ultimo, at 2 p.m., accused took the vehicle for hire as usual, and returning about 5 p.m., the same day, informed complainant that the wheels of the carriage had been broken, and that it had been taken to a coach factory for repairs. Complainant sent his ghorrawalla to the factory, where on an enquiry it was ascertained that accused had not taken any carriage there. Complainant became suspicious, and on further enquiry learnt that the accused, in collusion with his brother, the original proprietor of the carriage, had sold the victoria to one Noora Mowji. Witnesses were called on behalf of the prosecution to prove the sale and the ownership of the vehicle. Mr. Mehta, on behalf of the accused, contended that the carriage belonged to his client, and had been mortgaged to one Tatia Karoo, in whose name the licence stood, and that the complainant had hired it for Rs. 25 per month. Negotiations had been carried on to sell the victoria to complainant, but they fell through, and the carriage was ultimately sold to Noora Mowji. The matter was partly civil, arising out of a breach of contract, and a criminal court had no jurisdictions to decide it. The magistrate, in convicting the accused, remarked that he considered the sale of the carriage to the complainant was an out-of-out one, and that the victoria was the property of the complainant, who entrusted it to accused to ply for hire. Accused enabled his brother to re-sell the carriage, and thus caused a wrongful loss to the complainant. Accused knew the sale, and acted dishonestly towards complainant. The mortgage of the carriage prior to the sale did not affect the accused's guilt. There were no extenuating circumstances in the case, and his Worship thought that three months' imprisonment of the accused with hard labour would meet the ends of justice.

GENERAL ORESTE BARATIERI is sixty-four years in age, but he carries his years well, and appears, to be much younger. He was born at Condino of the Trentino. He fought under Garibaldi and is one of the survivors of the Thousand who landed at Marsala. He distinguished himself in the campaign of 1866 against Austria, and gained two medals for military valour. In 1862 he was captain of the Bersaglieri; in 1888 he was made Colonel, but only reached the rank of General in 1892. General Baratieri has not only made his mark as a soldier, but has also had some considerable experience as a politician. In five Legislatures he sat as Deputy for Val Trompia in the Italian Parliament, and was chosen as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Ministry which Zanardelli endeavoured to form in 1893. He, however, withdrew on account of the suspicions raised by his "Irridentist" origin, and with his retirement the Cabinet came to grief. Personally, General Baratieri is said to be very frank and outspoken, and altogether to be an ideal soldier.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ON Saturday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the following cases were tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey and a common jury:—

CHEATING A DEATH BENEFIT FUND SECRETARY.

Manuel Caitan Rodrigues, a Native Christian, was charged with cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of property; and also with forgery, Mr. Raikes, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. F. Pestonji Taleyarkhan appeared for the defence.

The facts of the case for the prosecution are briefly these. One Pedro Antone Fernandes, the father of one Jose Joaquim Fernandes, was a member of a Death Benefit Association, called the Bozario Association, one of those associations for life assurance which are almost universal among the Portuguese and Native Christians. Joaquim, the complainant, was the nominee of his father in respect to the policy, and as such was entitled to receive a sum of Rs. 50 at the death of his father for his funeral expenses. Joaquim was a tailor by profession and lived in a room in Pinguet Road with fifteen others, of whom the accused was one. The complainant and the accused were friends, and on the occasion of his going to Goa in July, 1895, to see his father, who was very ill, the complainant gave to the accused for safe custody the papers connected with his father's life policy. The father died on the 18th October, 1895, and the complainant obtained a certificate of the death from a padre in Goa. The accused thereafter went to Goa, and induced the complainant on certain representations to part with the certificate of death, which the accused said he would keep safely with the other papers, telling him that he would hand back to him all the documents when he returned to Bombay. However, on the 11th November, the accused went to the office of the Death Benefit Fund, represented himself to be the nominee, that is the complainant, produced witnesses to show that he was the nominee, and obtained payment of the sum of Rs. 50 from the secretary of the fund. The complainant returned to Bombay on the 16th November, and on his making enquiries of the secretary to the fund, was shown the documents on which the payment had been made. The complainant then saw that his signature had been forged by the accused to the receipt for the payment of the money. The complainant asked for the money, but it was not paid him. He saw the accused in February last, and asked the latter to accompany him to the secretary, but he refused to do so, and afterwards absconded from Bombay. Proceedings were thereupon taken against him, and the present prosecution was commenced.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

The prisoner, at the close of the case for the prosecution, stated in answer to the judge, that he went to the office of the secretary of the Death Benefit Fund and asked for the payment of the sum of Rs. 50, which the complainant had authorised him to draw. He did not tell the secretary that he was the nominee. He went there with two witnesses, because witnesses were required to the payment. It was true that he went to the president of the association, and offered to refund the Rs. 50 or even Rs. 100 for the money he had received.

Prisoner, in answer to a further qestion, said he did not want to make a statement, but would leave the case in the hands of his counsel.

Mr. Raike briefly reviewed the evidence he had called for the prosecution, remarking that it clearly established the charges preferred against the prisoner. If the accused represented to the secretary that he was only the agent of the nominee, there was no earthly reason why he should have run a serious risk by signing the receipt for the money in the name of the complainant. The secretary had stated that he would not have paid the money unless the accused had represented himself as the complainant. The accused had, moreover, admitted that he offered to restore the Rs. 50, or even Rs. 100, to the president of the association, with a view to escape a prosecution on a criminal charge.

Mr. Taleyarkhan, on behalf of the defence, said this was one of the flimsiest prosecutions he had ever known. It was incredible that the complainant should entrust the documents to the accused unless he had asked him to draw the money and to share it half and half with him.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, reviewed the evidence for the prosecution, telling them that, if they believed the evidnce of the secretary of the Death Benefit Fund, they must find the accused guilty. The latter, without giving any explanation or making any representation to the secretary that he was not the nominee, signed the document in the name of the complainant, and brought two witnesses to tell the secretary that he (the accused) was the complainant and the nominee.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on both charges.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said: Manuel Caitan Rodrigues, you have been found guilty by the unanimous verdict of the jury of the offences of cheating and forgery. That is in my opinion the only verdict which the jury could return. I entirely agree with it. I have nothing to add except to direct that you be rigorously imprisoned for six years.

BRUTAL ATTEMPT TO MURDER A WOMAN.

Paulo Augustus Fernandes, a hideous-looking young Native-Christian, was charged with having, on the 5th January last at Lady Jamsetjee Road at Mahim, attempted to murder Louisa Marian De Souza, a married woman, with a sickle; and also with voluntarily causing hurt. Mr. Allan-Daly, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. F. Pestonjee Taleyarkhan appeared for the defence.

The facts of the case are briefly these. The complainant lives in a house in the Lady Jamsetjee Road in Mahim, and some months ago the accused, with his wife lived in the house as her tenant. The accused's wife was some time ago in the employ of the complainant's wife, but was dismissed, and there was enmity between the parties. On the 5th January last, while the complainant was cooking near the fire-place in her house, the accused appeared before her with a sickle in his hand, and demanded to know where her children were. He said he wanted to strike them with the sickle which he had in his hand. He then struck her two blows, and as she raised an alarm, he dealt her five or six wounds in a savage and murderous manner. He was siezed by some of the neighbours, and the woman was taken to the hospital, where she was treated by Mr. Gallagher. The jury will have to judge of the prisoner's intention from the nature of the weapon with which he struck the woman.

The complainant said she was a married woman and lived with her husband at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim. She said she knew the accused who was a tenant of her formerly; but since the house was sold, he had gone to live in another house. His wife was employed by the witness some time ago as a domestic servant, but she dismissed her about ten months ago. Prisoner was present at the time of the dismissal; and there had been enmity between them since. On the 5th January last, while the witness was in her house making bread near the fireplace, the accused came and stood in front of her. It was about 4 or 4-30 p.m. He asked her where her children were. She said one was asleep, and the other had gone out to play. The accused had then in his hand a large sickle and said to witness "I am going to cut you." He struck her a blow on her chin, and cut her lip and loosened her teeth. She caught hold of his scab on his right side. She was bleeding from the teeth. He then took the sickle in his left hand and struck her a blow on her right breast. As she tried to run out of the house, he gave her another blow on her right shoulder. She ran out into the house of a Bhandari neighbour, and fell down on the steps on her face. The accused followed her, and placin his foot on the back of her right shoulder, he struck her three more blows on her head. He was then seized, and witness was removed to hospital with her children. She remained in hospital seven days. She still felt pain from the wounds.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Taleyarkhan.

Has not the prisoner been behaving peculiarly towards you of late?—I don t know. I cannot say.

Has he not came and fallen at your feet?—Why should he? I am n t a goddess that he spould fall at my feet. (Laughter.)

Do you say that because you dismissed his wife ten months ago, he came to murder you with the sickle six months later?—There was enmity between us ever since the dismissal. I cannot say what was in his mind.

Why were you taken to the hospital with your children?—Because there was nobody to take care of them. My husband was at his work in the market, and he was sent for.

Some of the neighbours gave corroborative evidence. In their cross-examination, Mr. Taleyarkhan tried to make out that, for the last six months, the prisoner had been behaving in a peculiar manner as if his mind was affected.

At the close of the prosecution, the prisoner, in answer to the judge, said he knew nothing about the case. He had nothing to say.

Mr. Taleyarkhan said he had witnesses to call for the defence. In addressing the jury, he said the offence was not such a murderous one as the witnesses had tried to make out. There were many discrepancies in the evidence, and the jury would notice that the witnesses had indulged in the grossest exaggeration. The complainant said she had received six wounds, and yet she herself stated that she went running to the house of a neighbour. If the attack was murderous, she could not have gone running to the house. The learned counsel therefore submitted that the charge of attempted murder could not be sustained. The story of the complainant was highly improbable, as she said that the accused attacked her because she had dismissed his wife ten months before from her employment. It was urged that the prisoner was not, at the time of the occurrence, in such a state of mind as to understand and be responsible for the consequences of his act. There was a total want of motive for such a serious offence as this. The learned counsel then called witnesses for the defence.

Narsappa, a hospital assistant attached to the Common Jail, said he knew the accused since his admission into jail on the 6th January. He was of unsound mind at the time. Witness produced a book kept by the medical officer of the jail.

His Lordship said he could not allow the book to be put in evidence, as it did not contain the witness's observations.

Mr. Taleyarkhan said he had subpœnaed Dr. Waters, with such papers as bore upon the case.

Mr. Daly objected to the admission of the book.

Witness, continuing, said he had the prisoner under his own observation. He was wild and violent and noisy.

Mr. Daly said the witness had not shown himself to be an expert in such matters, and that his opinion was entitled to no

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ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the refracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths, Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the Bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
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AGENT WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 11.

THE only changes shown by Reuter's London financial quotations of last evening were an advance of 3-8ths per cent. In the price of Consols at 110 13-16 ; and of 1-16th per cent. in 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities, at £64 3-16. The price of Bar Silver was unaltered in London, at 31 3-16d. per oz. ; and, in New York it remained at 68¼ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London ¼cent lower, at 4·88¾ dollars. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent. to 101¼. The weekly shipments of Specie to the East consisted of £60,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold to Bombay; £10,000 in Silver, and the same amount in Gold to Calcutta ; and £37,000 in Silver, to Hongkong.

To-day, a decline of 1-16th per cent. in Consols, at 110⅜ ; and a reduction of 1-16d. in the price of Bar Silver, at 31 1-8d. are the only further changes wired from London. In New York, Silver is unchanged in value, with Exchange on London unaltered.

Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 34s. per 416lbs., sellers, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet.

The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool was still unchanged yesterday at 4 13-32d. per lb. ; but arrivals were 1-64d. to 3-64d. per lb. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 19-64d. for April deliveries, and 4 9-64d. for August-September. The market closed quiet ; Surats steady, and Arrivals quiet ; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians. The day's Imports were 4,000 bales.

The total Sales of Cottton for the broken week ending yesterday were 30,000 bales ; and the amount forwarded to consumers, 48,000 bales. The week's Imports were 78,000 bales. The total Stock had increased by 25,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,146,000 bales.

A decline of 1-32d., has been established to-day in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, at 4 3-8d. per lb ; but Arrivals are unchanged in all positions. The market closed quiet, all round, this afternoon. Sales 6,000 bales, of which 100 are Surats. Imports 9,000 bales.

The Manchester Market has been quiet on both days, Reuter's quotations wired yesterday having been partially lower at 4s. per piece for 7lbs. Grey Shirtings ; 5s. for 8¼lbs Shirtings ; 2s. 1d. for 39 in. Jacconets ; 2s. 3d. for 45 in. Mulls ; and 7¼d. per lb. for 40s Mule Twist.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was still unchanged, at 7 7-8 cents per lb ; but July Futures were 4 points lower, at 7·64 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales, compared with 16,000 bales last year, and 17,000 bales the year before.

To-day there has been no change in spot Cotton in New York ; but Futures for July are 2 points down, at 7·62 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 7,000 bales, going against 8,000 bales on the corresponding day in 1895, and 7,000 bales in 1894. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 6,470,000 bales, compared with 6,400,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

In our local Cotton market, prices advanced today Re. 1 per candy all round, with a steady feeling. The Mills bought only 200 Akola, at Rs. 175 ; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 157 ; but the purchases for export sum up 1,550 bales, consisting of 300 each of Bengal, at 153-68 ; Indore. at Rs. 179 ; and Ujein, at Rs. 180 ; 200 Broach, at Rs. 209 ; 150 Damurgaum, at Rs. 185 ; and 100 each of Nuggur, at Rs. 180 ; Barsee, at Rs. 195 ; and Akola, at Rs. 176 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have remained steady markets, with a moderate export business passing and quotations all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	13,661	bales.
Wheat	13,120	cwts.
Linseed	26,560	"
Rapeseed	7,090	"
Gingellyseed	4,130	"
Poppyseed	6,593	"
Groundnuts	2,615	"
Castorseed	6,565	"
Rice	17,230	"

FREIGHTS remain dull, though no lower rates are quoted ; but there has not been much doing to-day to test the market.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 2 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate business having been reported both ways, the market closing quiet but steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 5-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 5-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 11-32d.	"
Credits Do.	1s. 2 13-32d.	"
Francs Do.	1'51¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady throughout the day at about previous quotations, say, 108 1-16 for cash, and 108 1-8 for the next settlement, at which rate also the market closed.

SHARES.—This market has been very quiet today, the following being the only changes we have to note in our list this evening, prices generally being unaltered and steady. An advance of Rs. 20, in Manockjee Petit ; of Rs. 19, in New Great Eastern ; and of Rs. 15, in Alliance ; Albert Press, Kurrachee, are Rs. 10 lower.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th April, compared with the Statement of 7th April, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	March 31. Rs.	A.	P.	April 7. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	68,50,000	0	0	68,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,25,57,629	6	8	2,57,69,168	4	9
Other Deposits, &c.	5,50,82,730	8	9	5,27,23,041	10	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,88,153	3	8	4,78,686	9	1
Sundries	23,89,378	14	8	25,94,274	10	4
	Rs. 10,76,67,894	1	9	10,79,15,170	9	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	61,80,020	0	0	54,76,283	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	47,32,546	8	0	43,67,184	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,84,75,275	14	6	1,93,72,773	0	6
Credits do do.	1,31,18,913	11	2	1,36,95,702	5	11
Bills Discounted, &c.	3,37,12,859	12	11	3,56,87,970	11	8
Balances with other Banks	6,66,151	3	1	6,28,038	13	4
Bullion	4,736	0	4	3,251	10	8
Dead Stock	13,12,835	15	4	13,12,896	3	4
Stamps	11,101	10	3	10,911	11	6
Sundries	15,08,411	8	6	14,97,591	0	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,74,16,830	1	2	80,42,697	0	4
Do. at Branches	1,55,28,641	12	6	1,75,19,966	0	0
	Rs. 10,76,67,894	1	9	10,79,15,170	9	6

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to April 7, 1896 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	21,54,105	Inc.
Do. at Branches	5,57,434	do.
Other Deposits	23,59,089	Dec.
Post Bills	3,08,469	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	10,69,102	Dec.
Loans	11,97,498	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	5,76,788	do.
Mercantile Bills	19,75,111	do.
Cash at Head Office	43,74,223	Dec.
Do. at Branches	19,91,325	Inc.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 4th April 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	42,363	43,673	...	1,310	30,778	...
Goods	55,959	46,908	9,051	...	...	1,16,428
Other earnings	4,099	5,675	...	1,576	...	11,940
Total for week	1,02,421	96,256	6,165	...	..	...
Aggregate	1421490	15,13,080	...	...	...	21,590

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 11.

10 p.m. ... 83·3

SUNDAY.—APRIL 12.

6 a.m. ... 79·7
10 a.m. ... 85·6
2 p.m. ... 87·5
4 p.m. ... 87·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

YONGE—April 8, at Bangalore, the wife of G L Yonge, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAIRNSFATHER—PHILLIPS—April 6, at Saint Peter's Church, Saugor, C P, by the Rev C G Moore, Chaplain, Major P R Bairnsfather, 14th Bengal Lancers, to Clara, youngest daughter of the late J Phillips, Esq, of Birchmoor Manor, Woburn-Bedfordshire.

LIMBRICK—INGRAMCOTTON—April 7, at St Mark's, Pamben, the Rev. Arthur Daniel Limbrick, S P G, Ramnad, to Hannah Emily Margaret, eldest daughter of William Ingramcotton, Superintendent of Immigration.

MANDY—WILLIAMS—April 7, at Saint Stephen's, Kidderpore, by the Rev B Kitchen, Charles Newton Mandy, to Jane Alice Williams.

STRANACK—PEAKE—April 6, at Murree, by the Rev G C Peake, F W Stranack, of the Murree Brewery, to Blanche, the youngest daughter of W R Peake.

DEATHS.

CLAIR-SMITH—April 7, at her residence, Calcutta, Ether Gertrude (Birdie), widow of the late Henry Daveron Clair-Smith.

LYONS—March 23, at Lakhimpur, Kheri District, Oudh, from pneumonia, Little Rosey, daughter of Frank Lyons (N-W P and Oudh Police), and Sarah Lyons.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1896.

ENGLAND is the largest producer of coal in the world. The annual average during the last five years has been in round figures 185,000,000 tons, which is not far short of two-thirds of the product of all Europe. The United States come second with an output of about 165,000,000 tons, made up of 117,000,000 tons of bituminous and 48,000,000 tons of anthracite. Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the American coal trade is the phenomenal rate at which it has grown. In 1864 the United States made a very poor third among the coal-producing nations with an output of 22,860,000 metric tons. Great Britain was first with 90,000,000 "long" tons, and Germany second with 26,000,000 metric tons. In thirty years Great Britain has little more than doubled its production, Germany has increased threefold, and the United States has increased something like eightfold, and turns out now almost as much as Germany and all the rest of the world together, England only excepted. There is one very marked difference between the two great rivals. The line of consumption for the United States is approximately the same as the line of production. In the United Kingdom the consumption falls very far short of the output. The British coal trade is largely an export one. Perhaps, three-fourths of a given year's output is consumed at home. The quantity of coal and coke, exported during the last three years, inclusive of that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade, has averaged 42,000,000 tons. The accumulations are increasing instead of diminishing, or even remaining at a steady level, in proportion as the output increases, and this means, as most of the countries which have hitherto been supplied by British collieries that they are going elsewhere for their supplies or that they are developing their own resources. Both these forces operate to some extent, but the second of the two is undoubtedly the more potent. There is unquestionably a powerful tendency this way, and it will be one of the problems of the near future how to meet it. Britain sent to Germany last year 4,143,832 tons of coal and coke. The production of coal in the Dartmund district of Westphalia alone has increased from 4,366,000 tons in 1860 to 38,613,000 in 1894. In 1893 the quantity mined in the whole country was 73,908,999 tons, of which Dartmund contributed 52·2 per cent., Breslau 28 per cent., and Bonn 16·6. France is a good customer for English coal, and last year took 5,067,713 tons, which is more than was sent to any other individual country. But the output of the French mines is increasing, while the exports are falling off. The total for 1892 was 5,286,278 tons. In 1894 the output of French coal was 25,738,073 tons. The strikes in the Pas-de-Calais mining district led to a decrease of 440,628 tons as compared with 1892, but down to that time the growth had been steady, and this little set-back has been more than made up since.

One does not think readily of France as a coal-producing country. But by no means the most liberal estimate of the country's total capacity gives 13,000,000,000 tons as the figure : which means that at the rate of 30,000,000 tons per annum, the coal fields of the Nord and the Pas-de-Calais will not be exhausted for about 430 years. It is quite conceivable that a further development of these resources may drive English coal, admirable as this is, for manufacturing purposes, out of France altogether. In Belgium, where there are about 120 mines at work, the output in 1894 was just under 20,000,000 tons ; the export ran to nearly 5,000,000, tons and the imports of foreign fuel were only 1,400,000 tons as compared with 1,677,840 tons in 1892. Spain can hardly be said to count seriously as yet, but it is worth noting that the production of bituminous coal in 1892 (no later figures have come to hand) was 1,353,860 tons as against 1,290,464 tons in 1891. And it may be added that energetic efforts are being made to increase the output. The advance of Russia will be seen from the figures of production in 1880, 1890, and 1892. In the first year the output, excluding Poland, was 200 785,000 poods (the pood = 36lb. avoirdupois). In 1890, 368,016,000 poods ; and in 1892, 415,597,878 poods. For Poland alone the figures are in 1880 78,449,000 poods ; 1890, 150,710,000 poods ; and 1892, 179,200,000 poods. For the whole of Russia the increase of 1892 on the preceding year was 11 per cent. In the Great Russian mining districts—Poland and the Donetz basin—the output is growing in a phenomenal manner, and the beginnings have been made of an export trade from the latter district. The foreign shipments increased from 104,000 tons in 1890 to 204,000 tons in 1892. As evidence of the gradual supersession of English coal in the ports of South Russia we have the statement of the British Consul at Batoum that it has practically ceased to be brought to that port, it having been supplemented by coal from the Caucasian fields and from the basin of the Don. As Batoum is an important place with a trade—mainly in petroleum—capable of infinite expansion, this loss is not a little serious.

During the last few years Indian coal has been largely used as fuel for railways, steamships, and for manufacturing purposes in India. Japanese coal has been utilised for all three of these purposes, both in Japan itself and in the East generally. Both varieties are inferior to the English, but they can be laid down much more cheaply at the places of consumption or of distribution, and with a little adaptation of furnaces can be employed with profit. Several of the lines trading to and in the Eastern seas have adopted these cheaper kinds, and at the half-yearly meetings gratification has been expressed at the economical results. The output of Indian coal since 1881 has increased steadily, if slowly. In 1881 just less than a million tons were raised, and in 1891, 2,328,577 tons ; in 1895 the output was 3,065,500. These totals, large as they are in themselves, are insignificant by comparison with the production of Great Britain. But the mines possess the advantage of convenient location ; the increase means an ultimate contraction of the sphere of application of English coal. Roughly speaking, India consumes two tons of her own coal for one ton imported. An important feature of the home output of Indian coal is its pretty general diffusion over the country. The one thing militating against the development of more than one rich district is the want of railway accomodation. For those which are more favourably placed, such as the Makum mines in Assam and the Singareni mines in Hyderabad, there is no difficulty whatever in placing the whole product on terms advantageous to the mine owners and to the consumers. Japanese coal is produced to the extent of over 3,000,000 tons annually, and now constitutes one of the most valuable articles in the trade of the country. It is in favour in Japan itself ; the shipments to China are regular and large. The production has of late months over-stepped the demand, but shipments have been made with satisfactory results to San Francisco, and it can only be a matter of a very few years before Japan competes with Great Britain and New South Wales in this particular market. We need not concern ourselves with the coal deposits of China. It has been estimated by a scientist not given to romancing that these deposits of the Celestial Empire cover 400,000 square miles, but as they remain, and are likely for long to remain undeveloped, speculation as to their influence on the near future would be utterly futile. Tonquin coal, however, is an actual factor to be considered. It is being imported direct into Canton, and though it is not possible to arrive at an accurate estimate of the total quantity imported into the whole of China, the trade in it is said to be "considerably on the increase." Even in South Africa, the production of this fuel is driving the imported article off the Randt. Two and a-half years ago the Cassel Colliery started with a monthly output of 10,000 tons ; now it is 30,000 tons ; and before the middle of next year it is likely to reach 50,000 tons per month, or say 600,000 tons per annum, which for a need district is by no means bad. These figures and the increasing output of foreign coals tell a tale which he who runs may read.

MODERN scientists are beginning to recognise the depth of wisdom which lay hid in the mystic saying about the hair of the dog that bit you. Sir Joseph Fayrer, who devoted years to the investigation of snake poison, came to the conclusion that all the supposed antidotes are ineffectual. Yet in India, where he pursued his studies, it has always been claimed that the professional snake charmers have possessed the secret of making themselves impervious to poison. The Hottentots, not a particularly scientific people, have time out of mind employed the poison of the snake administered internally as an antidote to the deadly venom injected subcutaneously by the deadly fangs. When a man is bitten by a snake his friends squeeze the poison from its glands, and make the patient drink it. In India certain tribes are known to have the faculty of handling poisonous snakes with impunity. Snakes are immune against the poison of their species. Professor T. R. Fraser has been following up this line of inquiry, and he has recently placed the result of his experiments before a meeting of the Royal Society. He succeeded in obtaining through the assistance of the India Office a large supply of the poison of the cobra from this country. He also procured the poison of the rattlesnake from America, and that of other maleficent serpents from Africa and Australia. Proceeding along the lines followed with the toxic principle of diphtheria, Professor Fraser injected minimum doses of the venom into the blood of the guinea pig, the frog, the rabbit, the cat, and other animals. The dose is gradually increased until complete immunity is obtained. The minimum lethal dose of cobra poison for most of the animals mentioned is a quarter of a milligram. A cat will stand six times that quantity as the initial dose. While anything beyond a quarter of a milligram will kill a rabbit inoculated for the first time, one that has become immune received a dose twelve and a-half milligrams of cobra poison without experiencing any inconvenience. One rabbit received in three months sufficient cobra poison to kill three hundred and fifty unprotected animals of its own weight. The systematic administration of snake poison in gradually enlarged doses appears to improve their condition, for they increase in weight. The serum of the blood of animals thus made immune is dried in a vacuum with the help of sulphuric acid. It will retain its protective qualities unimpaired for eighteen months, and probably for an indefinite time. The addition of a little water is all that is required to fit it for administration. It may be injected subcutaneously or direct into the veins, or swallowed like ordinary medicine. A rat was rendered immune by drinking milk in which the anti-venene—the name given to the prepared serum—had been placed. This preservation against snake poison is so efficacious that there is reason to believe that the young of an immune mother will also be immune. In India, where twenty thousand persons perish every year from snake bite, a remedy so easily procured and so portableand so easily applied should be almost as great a boon as quinine. Even in Bombay deaths from the deadly bite of the cobra are by no means rare. There can be no difficulty in producing anti-venene in large quantities. Fortunately, the serum of the horse lends itself to this useful purpose as readily as to the production of the remedy for diphtheria.

"CHOLERA in Indian Cantonments, and how to deal with it," is the subject of a newly-issued treatise by Professor Hankin, the Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to the north-West Provinces and Oudh. How Professor Hankin would treat it is roughly known, for his name has been prominently before the Indian public for several years past in connection with his bacteriological researches in the north. But the publication of his work is particularly timely, as cholera is widely prevalent in the country just now, and the British soldier is such a precious individual that especial attention must be directed to keeping cantonments free of this dread disease. Professor Hankin's book should be in the hands of every medical officer in charge of cantonments. The work is practically unique, for it is believed that in it the first effort is made to apply the knowledge of the cholera microbe, obtained during the past three years, in the directions for dealing with epidemics as they occur in Indian cantonments. These are not, as the author explains, a definite or official code of rules, but a collection of Dr. Hankin's own opinions, which are published as suggestions for the best way of preventing the spread of cholera. In its details this work differs from the existing rules in use among British troops, also from those enforced by the German Government in 1893. And it is urged that the applicability of the one or the other must depend upon prevailing conditions in particular cases. The outbreak of cholera among British troops in cantonments is, Dr. Hankin believes, ultimately due to importation of the microbes by Natives, who in many cases are not suffering from the disease at the time, and medical officers are not likely to have an opportunity of dealing with the microbe until it is already in a position to infect the soldiers. On the strength of this belief the book lays stress on the necessity for disinfecting the water-supply, on washing the cooks and cook-houses with antiseptic solution, and in supervising arrivals from other places rather than on other ways which have been adopted. Nearly all the suggestions Dr. Hankin makes, he has himself carried out in Agra with good results, and after the manner of the old-fashioned works on medical self-treatment, he might add to each of his prescriptions—"tried." The treatise, which has been written specially for the use and guidance of cant

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13 APRIL 1896 5 TO 6

THE SIMLA BRIBERY CASE.

TRIAL AT UMBALLA.

THE case against Muhammad Yusuf-ud-Din, Talugdar of Hyderabad, in the Court of Captain Parsons, Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, opened on Monday.

Mr. Henderson, Government Advocate, opened the case for the prosecution. The charge was, he said, that, on or about 13th June 1895, at Simla, the accused abetted the taking of a gratification other than legal remuneration by Mr. William Schorn, Record-keeper, Foreign Office, Government of India, and that he therefore committed an offence under section 161 and 116 of the Penal Code. First, he would prove, what he might call the foundation stone of the prosecution, the fact that Gopal Chandar did on 12th or 13th June abet the taking of a bribe by Mr. Schorn, that he did not offer that bribe entirely on his own behalf, also that Gopal Chandar entered into a conspiracy in Simla. The next stage of the prosecution would be to show that the accused could have been the instigator of Gopal Chandar; the third would consist of proof that the accused was the man who instigated Gopal Chandar, and that no other person was—he would submit proof of a large number of detached facts not dependent on one another, but all pointing with varying degrees of force to the conclusion that the secret instigator or co-conspirator of Gopal Chandar was the accused person—and the fourth stage would consist of formal proof of Mr. Schorn's position, accused's handwriting and other matter necessary to make the case legally complete. He did not intend to call Gopal Chandar. He had questioned Gopal Chandar, and he found that he adhered to the statement made by him in his own trial which was rejected as false by all three courts up to the Chief Court—Gopal Chandar flatly denied everything which could operate to the benefit of the prosecution, and the detriment of the accused—and he had since found that Gopal Chandar has busied himself in threatening one of the prosecution witnesses. The evidence of such a person could be of no profit to the prosecution, and all he could be expected to do, therefore, was to have him in attendance so that if the defence desired to rely on his evidence, he should be there for them to call.

Mr. John Roberts, Registrar, Foreign Office, Simla, was then called. Mr. Inverarity formally objected to his evidence as irrelevant and inadmissible against the accused, and the objection having been recorded, the witness proceeded. He said that on the 12th June Mr. Schorn, Record-keeper, presented a note to him dated 12th June, and on 13th June, concerning that report, Mr. Schorn said that the police had arrested the person therein referred to. Mr. Schorn also explained that that person had represented himself to be the agent of a man who wanted information regarding the affairs of Hyderabad. Witness identified the rules as to official secrecy in the Foreign Office, which, he said, were much stricter than those of any other office. It was positively forbidden in these that any one employed in the Foreign Office, should disclose any fact which came to him in his official capacity. Mr. Schorn, if he merely did his duty, was not in a position to get possession of current confidential documents, though such would come into his possession, he would have to go out of his way to get them. He had supervision of the Secretary's room and the office rooms, and he might be able to make use of official documents late than before or after office hours if he were dishonest enough to do so.

Cross-examined, witness said he was examined in the case of Gopal Chandar, but that he did not then mention anything about the conversation of 13th June, not having been asked. There was only one Foreign Office Record-keeper at Simla; there were other record keepers elsewhere. Very confidential papers would not go into his hands for some years. Confidential current papers would not go into Mr. Schorn's custody until they had seized to be current or lost their confidential character, and strictly confidential papers would not be recorded and would not go into his custody at all. But the Foreign Office all the work was treated as confidential. Strictly confidential correspondence was kept in the custody of Superintendents of branches who had the custody of them also when they were current. It was Mr. Schorn's business to see that the Secretary's rooms were properly kept and supplied with papers, maps and books. Whether the Secretary locked up his papers or not he was not prepared to say—he had ideas of his own, but he would not discuss anything relating to the internal working of the office. If the Secretary left papers about his room Mr. Schorn might see them; but he should think the Secretary would lock them up. He put Mr. Schorn's seeing confidential papers in the Secretary's room as a possibility not a probability.

Re-examined, Mr. Roberts said that supposing Mr. Schorn was dishonest he could get access to confidential papers if he wished to.

MR. SCHORN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Schorn, Record-keeper, Foreign Department, was the next witness, and the same objection having been recorded on behalf of the defence as in the case of Mr. Roberts. He said in answer to Mr. Henderson, that between seven and eight on the morning of 12th June, Gopal Chandar came to him, while he was walking in the verandah of his house, St. Albans. He wished witness "good morning" and asked if he was Mr. Schorn, Record-keeper of the Foreign Office. Witness said he was and asked him what he wanted. He said he wanted witness to do him a favour. Witness brought him into the verandah and offered him a seat, and asked him what it was. He said he wanted some information about the Rajas; he specified no Raja in particular. Witness said he could not do such a thing, that he could give him no information. The Babu assured him that there was no fear, that nobody would know anything about it. He said he would give him Rs. 600 or Rs. 700 or any figure he named. He further said he would give him Rs. 250 a month, or if anything happened, such as his losing his appointment, he would give him three times his pay for life. He said it was a matter that required consideration, and witness said "Yes it would require consideration." He then asked when he would come for his reply, that evening or next morning. Witness said next morning, and again saying there was no fear and that nobody would know, he wished him good morning and went away. As soon as he got to office, witness reported the matter to the Registrar, and in consequence of that report arrangements were made for overhearing his next conversation. Police Inspector Lingley arrived next morning at half past five o'clock, and concealed himself in a bathroom alongside a small room, in which the conversation was held. When the Babu arrived, which was about eight o'clock, witness asked him into this small room, and asked him to specify the information he would like to give. Witness asked him if he wanted any information about Patiala or Kuch Behar, and the Babu said, "No, it was about the Nizam." He said he wanted to know everything the Foreign Office wrote to the Resident about Hyderabad. Witness asked the Babu further what assurance he would give, and the latter said he would give it to him in writing and sealed with the seal of the Hyderabad Secretary that he would give witness Rs. 600 or Rs. 700 or any figure he liked to name. He asked whether the Secretary was a European, and the Babu said, "No, a Muhammadan." The Babu went on to say he was an agent, an agent for Hyderabad matters, he said he had been so for a very short time, and repeated his offers and money. He said information had been supplied previously from the Foreign Office about Hyderabad matters, and when asked by whom, said he could not say as he had been agent for a very short time, but he had heard so. Witness asked him to put his offer in writing, but though there were pens and ink on the table, he said he would not do it there. He asked witness to come to his house. Fay House, which was about four houses off, and then they could settle the matter. Witness said he would not go up to his house, and nothing further passed. It came on to rain, and as he thought their conversation would not be overheard by Mr. Lingley, the roof of the room being of corrugated iron, he did not ask any further questions. Then Mr. Lingley stepped out and arrested the Babu for bribing a Government servant. Mr. Ling ey had made notes of the conversation. He knew this because the Babu when he came out said he had not been bribing witness, but had come to ask for an appointment in the Foreign Office, and Mr. Lingley showed him his notes and said it was no use his saying that in the Babu's presence Mr. Lingley asked witness questions as to one or two of his notes, and asked if what he had got down was all right, and witness said "Yes." The Babu in the course of their conversation said he was an agent, and he wanted the information for a Hyderabad man. He mentioned no names, and gave no particulars. Witness had never seen this Babu before.

Cross-examined, witness admitted that before Mr. Beadon he said the Babu did not say whose agent he was. He did not mention before Mr. Beadon that the Babu said he wanted the information for a Hyderabad man. He did not know the name of the Babu either on the 12th or 13th.

Re-examined witness said that on saying that the Babu did not say whose agent he was he meant that he did not mention any names.

INSPECTOR LINGLEY.

Inspector Lingley, whose evidence was formally objected to by the defence as in the case of the two previous witnesses, related the conversation which he overheard in Mr. Schorn's bungalow. He thought he wrote fast enough, he said, to take down dialogue and he was prepared to say that everything that passed was shown in his note book, except a few erasures which he had made Referring to the notes he said that Mr. Schorn's first question he did not quite hear; but the first he had in his book was as to what assurance the Babu had. The Babu replied "Any assurance you want" Mr. Schorn then asked, "What guarantee above your verbal statement?" The Babu said "Writing or anything you want." The next question had been written down too fast, and witness could not make it out, but it had something to do with Rs. 600 or 700 a month. Mr. Schorn then asked "But supposing I lose my appointment?" The Babu said "I will give you a pension of Rs. 600 or Rs. 700 a month, or any amount you name in cash." Mr. Schorn said "Do you want anything in particular?" The Babu said "About the Nizam." The Babu then made another remark—"Information was supplied last year." Mr. Schorn—"Then you know who supplied the information?" to which the Babu replied in a remark which he had got incompletely.

Mr. Henderson said he left the witness to the tender mercies of the defence.

Cross-examined, witness asserted that he was prepared to say that everything that passed was down in his notebook.

Mr. Henderson wished it noted that he had stopped his examination. The prosecution did not rely on the witness.

Mr. Inverarity examined the witness's notebook, and said he noticed that Mr. Schorn asked the Babu how he had found out Mr. Schorn's name, and that the Babu had replied "With great difficulty; he had inquired for a week" Witness said that was what was said. He said also that subsequent to making his notes in the bath room, he fair copied them, and this fair copy, which was also a fuller statement of what he understood had passed, was the second portion of his note book.

ABDULLA'S STATEMENT.

Abdullah said the Central Hotel at Simla last year was kept by Gopal Chandar, who was imprisoned last year. Witness was a table servant at the hotel for two and a-half months; he served until it broke up, and it broke up when the Babu was in prison. A Nawab Sahib of Hyderabad State had stayed at the hotel for a week before the Babu was arrested, and when the Babu was arrested the Nawab was staying in an upstairs room of the hotel. He remained there three or four days afterwards. The Nawab Sahib was the accused. The Nawab and the Babu had conversations in the room in which the Nawab took his meals. The first of these conversations took place the day after the Nawab's arrival. The day following witness was sent out to find out where Mr. Schorn's house was. He found out and the Babu took him to show the house next day. When they got within thirty paces of the house they saw Mr. Schorn in the verandah, and the Babu told him not to come further, but to go back and attend to his hotel work. He saw the Babu go up to Mr. Schorn. Two days afterwards the Babu was arrested. On the day of his arrest the Babu came from his house, to the hotel early in the morning; witness told him about a bill, and the Babu said his son would attend to that; he asked for his umbrella and said he had urgent business with Mr. Schorn. Before going out he went up towards the Nawab Sahib's room and stayed there ten or twelve minutes. This was the fifth day after the Nawab came to the hotel. The Babu was released on bail and came to the hotel, and he said to witness, "do not let the Nawab go, and I have been ruined on his account." He went to the Nawab's room; witness saw him enter. He stayed there from a quarter to half an hour. When he came out the Babu said "Do not say anything to the Nawab; I only spoke because I was in trouble." That was with reference to what he had said before going in. Witness spoke to the Nawab about the Babu's arrest, and the Nawab said the Babu had been selling liquor without a license; that was the probable explanation. The Nawab was much cast down on the day of the Babu's arrest and never after left until he left Simla. The night before the Nawab left the Babu went to him in his room, and witness and a Madrassi and the Babu's younger son who were there were turned out. The Babu's elder son, and Karim, witness's son, who has become a servant of the Nawab, were left in the room. Witness had no enmity against the Nawab. The Babu never left Simla from the time witness was engaged until the arrest. Gopal Chandar had since threatened witness, and also by offering bribes had tried to persuade him to say nothing more in the case.

Mr. Inverarity reserved his cross-examination.

Recalled, the witness said that when the Nawab Sahib turned him out of the room on the occasion he had referred, he called the Madrassi servant back.

Police Inspector Phillips produced his confidential register of arrivals at and departures from Simla, in which he said was supposed to be noted the arrival of all persons of importance, especially of those connected with Native States, and of persons generally who may be of suspicious character. A sergeant and four constables were engaged on the work, the constables noting all arrivals and reporting the sergeant, and the sergeant keeping a diary in the vernacular from which the register was posted. He had examined the register, with a view to finding whether it contained any arrivals from Hyderabad, and he found there were none in 1895 except the accused's prior to 13th June. The common native name of the Foreign Office he mentioned was the Munshi Khana.

Narinjan Das, Deputy Inspector at Simla, said his duty last June was collecting information for the Intelligence Branch, and he had four men under him. It was reported to him on the 7th that a native gentleman had arrived and was living at the Central Hotel; and he going there found the accused Muhammadan. Witness was in plain clothes and he had a long conversation with the accused about the crops and various things, but though he asked his name three times he had not given it. He afterwards induced him to come out with him, and they went and saw the Town Hall and the Ripon Hospital and other places, and then at length the accused told who he was, saying his object for not telling him before was that witness would have gone away at once, whereas he wanted to have a talk with him about Simla. He said he was on three months' leave; one month and a half had already passed; a month and a half remained. He was going to stay a week and then to go on to Lahore and Rawalpindi. His register contained the arrival of no Hyderabadi before 27th July.

Cross-examined, he said he usually took a visitor's own account of himself, though, where there was doubt, he made inquiry. The accused's description of himself, as a Collector in Hyderabad on Rs. 1,000 a month, had he believed, been verified since. Witness did not tell the Nawab that he was a policeman; he said he was in the Quarter-Master General's office and got Rs. 10 a month for keeping his register of strangers.

Re-examined, witness said he had not himself verified the statement that the accused was a Collector on Rs 1,000 a month.

SECOND DAY.

Abdullah, on Tuesday (April 7) cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, said he was not employed at present, and had not been employed since he came down to the plains two and a half months ago. He was first questioned by Mr. Henderson with regard to this case on his coming down, and the statement which he gave to Mr. Henderson then was the statement which he made to the Court the previous day. He did not make that statement before to anybody else. He lost his employment at the hotel when the Babu was sent to prison, and it was about a month before he got work again. He got service in two places before he came down to the plains, serving one person four days, and another two months. There were gentlemen, sahibs, staying in the Central Hotel while the Nawab Sahib was there. As he had said, the first conversation between the Nawab and the Babu took place the day after the former's arrival. It was immediately after breakfast it took place. The Nawab Sahib's servant and witness were present, witness being engaged in removing the dishes. The talking was done in English. On the other occasions on which he had said conversations took place, no one else was present. The second conversation took place on the second day after the Nawab's arrival, and the third on the third day. He could not say whether Mr. Schorn's house was visible from the hotel or not. When witness took the Babu to Mr. Schorn's house he saw the Babu join Mr. Schorn in the verandah. On the occasion on which he saw the Babu leave the hotel with his umbrella nobody but witness was present. Witness was the only person about when the Babu left the hotel, and nobody else was present when the Babu entered and went towards the Nawab's room. And on the occasions when the Babu returned after being arrested, and said, "Do not let the Nawab go as I am in this trouble on his account, and when coming out of the Nawab's room he said not to mention the matter to the Nawab as he had spoken only in his trouble, nobody else was present. Nobody else heard him speak to the Nawab about the Babu's arrest. It was at breakfast he spoke the Nawab, and the Nawab's servant was outside. The Nawab, while at the hotel, bought a dog and a bitch and four pups, and he also bought two ekka loads of plants from the Government Gardens. These plants were brought to the hotel before the arrest of the Babu. Karim, witness's son, had been living in witness's house since the Babu's arrest. Karim was first of all servant to a lady who lived in the hotel, and when she left he got employment with the Nawab. Witness secured the Nawab's tonga the night before he left; and being asked if it was a usual thing for hotel servants to do such service for people residing in the hotel, witness said the Babu ordered him to obey any orders that the Nawab gave him, and said that if he did not, he would be turned out without any pay. He had never ordered a tonga for a resident in the hotel before, but no other resident of the hotel left Simla to his knowledge while he was there. The Nawab sent on his plants and dogs by cart the day before he left; three carts went, and these were hired from the ekka stand. On the night before the Nawab left, when witness and the Madrassi servant were turned out of the room, witness staid outside the door washing the plates. The Madrassi was called back into the room, and was in long enough to give a box. He did not see him give a box; he mentioned a box because the Madrassi servant told him the Nawab Sahib sent for his box and was given notes to the Babu. The Nawab Sahib was in Simla again in December last; witness identified him in the Kutchery, but did not go and see him privately. He did not see the Nawab privately in presence of a vakil, Abdul Ghaffur. He did not tell Abdul Ghaffur that the police were after him and asking him to make statements, and that he would not make the false statements they asked him to. He had not spoken to the Nawab since June last; asked how he was maintaining himself at present, witness said he was getting four annas a day from the police, and he had been getting that since January when the case was first to have been tried. He was also provided with quarters by the police; at the present moment he was living at the dak bungalow. All the time he had been at Umballa he had been living with the police. The police at the dak bungalow were from Simla, it was by them he had been brought down and three of them were in Court, Gopal Chandar spoke to him about not giving evidence in January; what he said was not said in presence of anybody else.

Re-examined by the Government Advocate, witness said he was asked questions by the police before he was examined by Mr. Henderson. He did not know where Mrs. de Rozario was when the Babu went upstairs towards the Nawab's room on the occasion of the umbrella. She used to live in a room beyond the Nawab's room. No pressure had been applied to him by the police, nor anyone else to make his statement. He had been kept under no sort of confinement nor under any restraint. No one had urged him to speak untruly on behalf of Government. He had been warned that he would be tied up to the triangles if he told any lies. The Government Advocate himself had been living in the dak bungalow during the last two or three days, and witness had seen him several times. Gopal Chandar had threatened him on the subject of giving evidence more than once; so recently as the previous evening Gopal Chandar had abused and threatened him.

THE NAWAB'S SERVANT.

Karim, son of the preceding witness, examined by Mr. Henderson, said that while the accused, whom he called the Nawab Sahib, was at the Central Hotel, Simla, he was his servant. He used to take the Nawab about Simla, and attended him at meals in his room, which was upstairs. The Babu and his sons used to come to the Nawab, and the evening before the Nawab left, while the Nawab was at dinner, they came into the room. They spoke in English with the Nawab, and in about an hour they turned witness's father and the Nawab's servant out. In a little, having called his own servant, the Nawab ordered his box to be brought. The servant brought the box from the drawing room, and the Nawab sent him out again. The Nawab opened the box, took out a bundle of notes, and gave the whole of them to the Babu, saying "This will be plenty for your vakil," and the Babu put them in his pocket. The Nawab spoke these words in Urdu. At that time witness was taking up the plates and giving them to his father and the Madrassi servant outside. The door was shut at the time the box was opened and the money taken out. At that particular moment witness was putting the plates into an almirah.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity witness said, he was first examined by Mr. Henderson two days ago. He did not tell his story to any body before that. He left Simla for Umballa on the 3rd with his father and the police, and was now living with his father and the police. Witness was about twelve years old. The hour's coversation which he had referred to as taking place between the Babu and the Nawab was wholly in English. Urdu was not used at all. His father and the Madrassi servant were outside all the time, having been turned out as soon as the talking in English began. At the end of the hour the Nawab's servant was called in, and was turned out again before the box was opened. The Nawab's servant never saw the notes at all. Witness heard nothing but the words he had stated when the notes were given. The Babu's two sons were present at this time. Witness was not asked to go out, nobody objected to his presence, he was doing his work. Witness was in employment at Simla when he came down, he was getting Rs.8 a month. The Nawab had three rooms in the hotel, a bed-room, a dining-room and a drawing room. Witness was first spoken to about giving evidence in this case by Kadir Bakhsh, a policeman. That was at Simla, but he could not say when. Witness attended to the Nawab's dogs, and he saw them start the day before the Nawab left. There were five or six ekkas carrying the Nawab's things.

POLICE EVIDENCE.

Karim Bukhsh, Police Sergeant, who, with Narinjan Das, was engaged in collecting information for the Intelligence branch at Simla last June, produced the register of visitors to Simla, and identified the entry relating to the accused, dated 10th June, as in his own handwriting. That entry stated that the Nawab Sahib of Hyderabad had left Simla by tonga. It was made on the information of Police Constable Ghulam Kadir, one of the four constables engaged under him on this special duty. Musaddi, special duty constable at Simla, identified Yusuf-ud-din. He arrived at Simla on 7th June, and went to a hotel called the Mauri Sahib ka Kothi, kept by a Bengali Babu. Witness asked his name, but Yusuf-ud-din said, "Who are you questioning?" He said he came from Madras. Failing to get his name, witness asked a servant, who said he had been recently appointed and only knew that he was a Nawab Sahib. Witness reported the matter to Narinjan Das. Constables on this special duty found out where visitors came from by asking the visitors themselves or their servants.

Ghulam Kadir, Sergeant of Police, said that, when on special duty to report arrivals at Simla last June, Musaddi on the 7th reported that a notability had arrived and gone to Gopal Chandar's hotel, and that he had not given his name correctly. Narinjan Das and witness went to the hotel next morning, and Narinjan Das went inside and saw Yusuf-ud-din. When Gopal Chandar was in custody, witness had some conversation with him relating to Yusuf-ud-din. Witness told Gopal Chandar that he had been to his hotel and had learned from the Nawab Sahib's servants that he was very much concerned at the arrest and had not eaten his dinner. Gopal Chandar said, "tell the Nawab, I am a very firm man and will never take your name."

Mr. Inverarity put in the application—produced by the prosecution—for a tonga which the accused signed with his own name at Kalka and also an extract from the tonga despatch register in which the number corresponded with the number on the application, but in which the name was wrongly entered as Yusuf Ali.

Mr. Henderson asked to be allowed to put in certified copies of three judgments in the case of Gopal Chandar, as showing that Gopal Chandar did as a fact offer a bribe to Mr. Schorn.

Mr. Inverarity submitted that judgments in proceedings to which his client was not a party could not be put in evidence against him. It was perfectly well known that if a receiver of stolen goods was tried for receiving stolen goods, the conviction against the thief for having stolen those goods could not be put in again. What was asked here was contrary to the section of the Evidence Act which permitted of a judgment being given in evidence.

Mr. Henderson argued that the judgments were admissible, not as direct proof against the accused, but as establishing the particular fact, that Gopal Chandar was convicted of a certain offence. But the Court had before it the whole of the evidence on which those judgments were based, and was just in as good a position as the Courts that gave them to arrive at a conclusion, and if there was the slightest doubt, the safer course would be to disallow those judgments, and he would then have to ask the Magistrate to come to his own conclusion on the evidence recorded by him self on the particular point whether Gopal Chandar did or did not offer a bribe to Mr. Schorn.

The Court saw no objection to the judgments going in if they were merely to complete the record, to show that Gopal Chandar was convicted; but reserved judgment on the point.

The Court was then adjourned.

THIRD DAY.

On Wednesday Captain Parsons before proceedings were opened handed to Mr. Inverarity a letter, which had been addressed to him anonymously. It might interest Mr Inverarity to read it, he said. It was a word of warning.

Mr. Inverarity having read the letter said he did not think there was much fear of what the anonymous gentleman spoke of.

Captain Parsons stated that he had resolved to admit to the file the three certified judgments in the case of Gopal Chandar. The question of direct abetment and abetment of abetment in this case were very much mixed up together, and apparently the prosecution as a step towards proving that abetment, desired to put on record proof of the abetment which it was maintained the accused abetted. The judgments were accordingly admitted.

Mrs. Charlotte de Rozario was then called, and examined by the Government Advocate, said she entered into an agreement with Gopal Chandar in March 1895 to do house-keeping for him at the Central Hotel at Rs.30 a month. From March she resided continuously at the hotel until the Babu was convicted. She had a room at the east end of the upper flat. She remembered Yusuf-ud-Din, who was known as the Nawab, residing in the hotel. Two other Muhammadans lived in the hotel during the season of 1895; they left about a fortnight before the Nawab came. While Yusuf-ud-Din was there no other native was living in the hotel. From March onwards Gopal Chandar was living in Simla. He left Simla in March and came back in a fortnight's time, remaining steadily in Simla afterwards until his arrest. The Nawab arrived on the evening of 7th or 8th June. During the whole time the Nawab was in the hotel no other visitor was living in the upper flat. Gopal Chandar had no room on that flat, and he had no hotel business independent of the Nawab to transact there. Except to see witness or the Nawab she could think of no object he could have in going up to that flat. One of the hotel servants waited on the Nawab, and he had two servants of his own, one whom he brought with him, and Karim whom he engaged in the hotel. Karim was always present in the upper flat, and was required by his duties to enter the Nawabs room. She never received any reason from Gopal Chandar to think that he knew the Nawab before the latter arrived in the hotel. She did not know how the accused came to be known as the Nawab, but he always was. Gopal Chandar had several interview with the Nawab while he was living in the hotel. These interviews took place in the Nawab's private room. He had a talk in long in the morning and evening. The Babu used to spend a long time with the Nawab. On the last interview took place the morning after the Nawab's arrival. During the Nawab's stay the Babu used to come to the hotel often, rather than he did formerly; he was very regular in his visits all the time the Nawab was there. He went up to the Nawab's room car ainly once every day. She saw the Babu the day after his arrival about two in the afternoon. Witness was going down the stairs and he was coming up. Witness spoke to the Babu.

Mr. Inverarity objected to conversations between Mrs. de Rozario and Gopal Chandar being admitted as evidence against the accused.

Mr. Henderson said the evidence was material as showing the terms on which the Babu was with Mrs de Rozario with reference to certain matters which came afterwards.

The Court allowed the conversation to be recorded, Mr. Inverarity protesting.

Witness asked the Babu what the matter was, and what all this commotion meant. He said, "Oh, madam, I am in trouble. I'll come presently and tell you." He went to the Nawab's room and remained there an hour. He then came into her room, and spoke to her.

Mr. Inverarity objected to this conversation being recorded.

Mr. Henderson contended that it was admissible under the Evidence Act, having reference as it did to the conspiracy which had been concerted between Gopal Chandar and the accused.

The Magistrate put the question himself, and witness replied that the Babu said he had gone to see Mr Schorn on behalf of the Sardar and was arrested by the police.

Mr. Henderson desired that the witness should be asked through the Court if she had had any conversation with the Babu on the subject of having a native gentleman in the hotel.

Mr. Inverarity wished it recorded once for all that he objected to all conversations between Mrs. de Rozario and the Babu being recorded as evidence against the accused.

The question being allowed, the witness said the Babu replied "He is a legal gentleman and has come up on business. He wants an agent, and will not be many days here." He said Yusuf-ud-din wanted an agent to send him information, but he did not specify what information. After the month of March the Babu was in distress financially; he had spent a great deal of money on his daughter's marriage. He never paid witness her salary and it was to excuse himself for this that he told her in what circumstances he was. Two days before the arrest of the Babu witness was passing along the varandah on her way to her room when she saw the Babu and the Nawab standing at the Nawab's door. They had been speaking to each other, and when witness came up the Babu asked her if she knew where Mr. Schorn lived. Witness replied that a Mr. Schorn lived just below the hotel. The house could be seen from the verandah, and she pointed it out. Witness said, "What business have you with Mr. Schorn? Do you wish to see him?" The Nawab answered, "I am sending the Babu to Mr. Schorn with a message." The Nawab seemed somewhat agitated. That was all that passed; the Babu went downstairs, and witness to her room. The Babu had never mentioned Mr. Schorn to her before. The following morning, about 10 A.M., witness was in the verandah speaking to the Nawab, when the Babu came up and told the Nawab that Mr. Schorn would see the Nawab next morning. The Babu seemed excited. The Nawab said, "I would go to see Mr. Schorn, but I would prefer his coming to me." The Babu was hurrying downstairs and the Nawab called out after him—"Ask Mr. Schorn to come to me and don't forget to tell him that I will remunerate him for any inconvenience he may suffer by coming here." This was not in English—in Hindustani. He did not mention any amount. That occurred in the morning. Next morning the Babu was arrested. The Nawab remained in the hotel a few days after that, but never went outside the hotel; he did not even go about the premises but remained in his room. His seclusion himself; it is change in his habits was not gradual but marked and immediate. He kept his door closed, and his servant used to go in by the back through the bath-room. Two or three people came to call on him at this time, but they did not see him; his servant giving the answer that he was out. On the evening before the Nawab left, the Babu visited him in his room. The Babu had two sons; she had seen the younger in the Nawab's room, but never the elder. In conversation with the witness, after the Nawab had gone, the Babu said "I went on behalf of the Sardar to Mr. Schorn, and now he has left me in the lurch and gone away. I have not even the means to pay for my defence." Witness appeared as a witness for the defence in the case of Gopal Chandar. She was summoned. She was on good terms with the Babu. She had never volunteered her evidence at any time. She had no cause of illwill towards the Nawab.

In answer to the Court, witness said that when she and the Babu talked together they talked in English. On the occasions when the Nawab, the Babu and witness talked together, they did so partly in English, and partly in the vernacular. The Nawab knew English, but indifferently. The scraps of conversation she overheard between the Nawab and the Babu did not give her the remotest idea of what the Nawab and the Babu were after with Mr. Schorn.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, witness said she was not employed now; she had employment from August to December, but had had none since. Before she was examined in Gopal Chander's case she knew that Gopal Chan er had stated that he went to Mr. Schorn to ask him to come to the hotel and see the Nawab. She was living at the hotel at the time Gopal Chander was tried. She was called, but to support the statement that Gopal Chander had only gone to see Mr. Schorne to ask him to come to see the Nawab, but to say what she knew of her own personal knowledge. She did not say in Gopal Chander's case that the Nawab looked agitated, not having been asked, and it was for the same reason that she did not say then that the Babu was crying. She thought she did say on that occasion that the Nawab said "I will go and see Mr. Schorn, but I prefer him to come to me," but if it was not in her deposition she could not have said so. When the conversations she had mentioned were taking place, the servants were about. On the occasion when she pointed out Mr. Schorn's house, the Nawabs Madrassi servant was within hearing, and the servant Abdullah was within the room and was within hearing when the Babu asked where Mr. Schorn lived, but that was in English, and he was out of hearing when the Nawab called down stairs after the Babu. The Nawab's Madrassi servant was present at the conversation at ten o'clock next day, being within hearing the whole time. In the conversations she had with Gopal Chandar, nobody else was present. The interview between the Babu and the Nawab, the morning after the latter's arrival, took place very early, at seven in the morning. By interview she meant, nothing more than that they were talking together in the room. The servants, his own Madrassi servant, and Karim were about the room at these times, and Abdullah was frequently about. Gopal Chandar, when other natives were staying in the hotel, used to go into their rooms and talk to them, the servants being about in that case too. She had known him take messages from one to another of these lodgers. Witness did not know on account of the illness of the previous examination she said the Nawab had only one servant at the hotel, but she meant that he had brought only one. She did not remember having said that he hired Karim. She did not know who the people were who called on the Nawab during the time he kept his room. She did not think it was rainy weather at that time. The Nawab sent off his dogs on the night of 15th June; she had heard that he had bought plants and that they were in his bathroom. She did not know who were in the room when the Babu visited the Nawab on the night before he left, but the servants were about the verandah. The front door of the Nawab's room opened on the verandah and was of glass, and it locked from the inside. It was locked when the Nawab was out, and also during the last two or three days of his stay. It was shut to, but as she did not try it she could not say for certain that it was locked. One could see into the room if the chick was not down. She had not given evidence before as to the Nawab having secluded himself in the hotel, not having been asked about it. Witness was not asked to give evidence in the case by anyone. When she came down for the hearing of 23rd January, she was ordered to attend by the District Superintendent of Police. A recognisance was taken for her appearance on a certain date, and she was ordered to come. She did not know the Nawabs name; she did not know if it was on his boxes—she never got near enough to see. She never was in his room. He had two rooms, one a dressing room, and another in which he slept and had his meals. Shown her deposition in Gopal Chandar's case, witness said it correctly represented what she said on that occasion. It was the fact that it did not contain a great deal of what she had said now.

Re-examined by Mr. Henderson, witness said that in the Gopal Chandar case she did not make a statement, but gave answers to questions put to her. When those visitors came to whom she had referred, they would not necessarily have passed the glass door of the Nawab's room. She could not say who were in the Nawab's room on that last occasion on the night before he left; but it was possible that she had seen some or all of them when there. With regard to the Babu visiting other native visitors and talking with them, she would not say that he visited them as frequently as he did the Nawab or stayed as long. She never saw the Babu excited in speaking to the other natives as he was that morning in speaking to the Nawab.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution.

(To be continued)

Now that the sport of North-Pole hunting is believed to have been spoilt by Nansen, and the other Pole is confidently expected to be reached in the immediate future, there is (says the *World*) obviously room for new and original ideas in the matter of exploration. A debt of gratitude is consequently due to the intrepid adventurer who has just advertised in a scientific journal for companions in an expedition having for its object a search for remnants of Noah's Ark, which he believes must still be in existence, presumably in the neighbourhood of Mount Ararat. Compared with a quest like this the mere Polar Expedition appears only a commonplace and unsatisfying holiday outing. The idea of the new explorer is precious, not only on its own account, but by reason of the inexhaustible supply of similar suggestions which it brings in its train. A series of expeditions to discover relics of Aaron's rod, Jonas' whale, Naboth's vineyard, Samson's jawbone of an ass, David's harp, Saul's javelin, and Lot's saline wife would keep our explorers happily occupied until the end of time.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW FRENCH LINE.

IN THE OCEANIEN TO ADEN.

WHEN it became known that the first steamer of the new Messageries Maritimes line was to leave Bombay on the same day as the P. and O. Caledonia, it was commonly supposed that a race was intended. This, however, was far from being the case, as becomes evident from a glance at the circumstances. The Oceanien is not a new steamer, and no arrangement had been made to curtail the stoppage of ten hours at Aden which is occasioned by the leave given to the Somali firemen to visit their wives and families once in a little more than three months. Had the intention been to single out the greyhound of the Indian service with a view to a race, the Messageries with the terms of their own making would have arranged matters very differently. They would probably have pitted the Ernest Simons against the Caledonia and taken Surat firemen for the trip. It is probable indeed that they might have deferred the competition till one of the big steamers that are building—the Cordilleres for instance—was ready. Already much interest is being taken in shipping circles in the run of the second of the French steamers which synchronises with that of the Australia. The Ernest Simons, which leaves Bombay on the 18th of April, is a vessel of 5,707 tons and 5,800 nominal horse-power. Moreover, she is a new steamer and ought to be able to hold her own with the P. and O. Australia which sails about the same time. At least this is the opinion of many in the shipping trade and there has even been a good deal of betting in her favour.

All this, to be sure, has nothing to do with the trip of the Oceanien; but it is only right and fair that it should be made known how matters stand. There has been no race, and there was no vain hore at any time that the Oceanien would lick the Caledonia. Still the Oceanien has made a very creditable trip so far, her runs for the past three days being 335, 362, and 334 miles. She left Bombay at 12-20 p.m. on Saturday, the 21st Mar., the Caledonia lying close by with steam up at the time. The passengers for the two vessels embarked at the same hour, and many Calcutta and Behar faces were to be seen in the crowd on the Apollo Bunder. It was remarked that the people bound for the Caledonia were being required to start at an early hour, but for this there was probably an excellent reason. As far as the Oceanien was concerned, the arrangements at starting were excellent. Those who came to go on board on the previous day were free to do so, and with the hotels in Bombay crowded there was a decided convenience in being able to drive straight from the railway station to the Victoria Dock. Most of the passengers, however went on board by launch from the Bunder, and punctual to the hour the screw began to turn and a start was made on the homeward voyage.

To the Anglo-Indian traveller, curious regarding his environment in a French steamer, there was little to attract the eye on the long, flush deck of the Oceanien. A large proportion of the first-class passengers were English, and the deck was encumbered by the customary forest of chairs. It was not perhaps till the company began to assemble in the saloon for tiffin that one was impressed by anything strange in his surroundings. The saloon itself is a beautiful, spacious chamber, the decoration of which might recall some of the famous Parisian cafes. The panel pictures both in the saloon and in the music-room are works of artistic merit, and the general style of decoration is light and graceful. More distinctively French were the stewards, who under the control of a Maitre d' Hotel, brought the service of the table to a point as near perfection as is possible at sea. The Oceanien is happy in the possession of a gifted staff of cooks, and the highest expectations of the gourmet have been amply fulfilled. The arrangement of meals is greatly appreciated. Dejeuner is served from nine till eleven, and tiffin follows at two for those who desire it. There is tea in the afternoon, and the dinner hour is six. Really excellent claret is supplied gratis at all meals and cognac is also given free of charge, not only at table but for the evening peg. It is certain that many of the English passengers at least were prepared to regard the culinary provision in a critical spirit, not so much in any doubt of its intrinsic excellence as of its suitability for the British palate. So far as we have gone, the unanimous verdict is one of cordial approval and it may be safely predicted that the fame of the breakfasts and dinners on the Oceanien will attract to the French line many to whom the delicacies and dainties of the table are either a necessity or an indulgence; and who among the jaded exiles of the East does not look with some anxiety to the food from which there is no escape during the period of the homeward voyage?

The other important respects the French line is distinctive. It is essentially a line for ladies and children. In one respect alone ladies on board have profound reason to be grateful. The hold where the heavy baggage is stored is opened not once a month, but every morning from seven to eleven. Think of the immense convenience! Not only are passengers thus enabled to reach such of the effects as they may have stowed away in portmanteaux by accident but the necessity of crowding the cabins with heavy baggage is practically obviated. We have a large contingent of children on board, and the mothers are ready at all times to sing the praises of the officers and stewards. To people with families the advantage of cabins of liberal dimensions is a boon and a blessing, and the two-berth cabins are the largest I have seen, with experience of the Atlantic and Pacific as well as the Indian Ocean. The baths, too, are an agreeable surprise. A curious idea seems to prevail that in this respect the French line must necessarily be defective. But this is the merest prejudice. On the Oceanien the marble baths are equal in number and in every other respect to the provision on the best English lines, and in the hands of the Chinese servants are all that can be desired.

In running over a few of the features of the new line as exemplified in the Oceanien, it is not pretended that in all respects the departure is an improvement or that the arrangements are absolutely perfect. At the same time it would be unfair not to remember that the enterprise is a new one and that these arrangements were made originally to meet the requirements of French travellers. The wonder is not that there should be room for criticism in regard to minor matters, but that there is so much to praise. Captain Schmidt is an able and responsible commander, and at the same time is highly capable in his efforts to promote the comfort and well-being of his passengers. He is a Lieutenant in the French Navy, and four of his five officers are past masters in marine. There are no fewer than seven engineers on board, including one or to probationers who have just passed out of the Arts et Metiers. All these are liable to serve as Lieutenants in the R serve.

One of the fearures of the French line which is perhaps most apt to be eyed with doubt is the privilege accorded to the second class to mix on terms of

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Chatfield 1,904 tons, Captain GE Cook, sailed on Saturday last for Bushire, in ballast.

THE s s Eidsvold, 2,296 tons, Captain P Sehlyder, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Obra, 3,493 tons, Captain P D St Croix, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line s s Hochheimer, 1,309 tons, Captain W Reising, sailed on saturday last for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain W J Crebbin, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, sailed on Saturday last for Karachee, with a general cargo, Mrs and Miss Guirwing as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fultala, 2,092 tons, Captain D M Blott, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Calcutta (27th March) via coast ports, with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Vindobona, 2189 tons, Captain C Bellen, arrived in harbour on Saturday night from Trieste (20th March), with a general cargo, one cabin and 13 deck passengers.

THE s s Maggie Macnair, 2,077 tons, Captain G Alexander, which arrived in harbour on the 10th instant, from Middlesbro (29th February) via London and Karachee, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tee, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachee (9th April), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surgeon-Major Rose, Mr Buckley, Mrs Pearson, Miss Ryan, and 210 deck.

THE Wilson Line s s Mikado, 2,903 tons, Captain G E Pickering, arrived in harbour on Saturday night from Hull (4th March) via Karachee, with a general cargo, and Mr Arthur Hallam, Master Hallam as cabin and five deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P & O Co's s s Rosetta 2,029 tons, Captain G K Wright, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Yokohama—Mr F B Peabody and Mr A S Peabody. From Hongkong—Mr Ruttonjee. From Sydney—Miss Moxon and servant. From Adelaide—Mr T Sayers. From Colombo—Mr L T Moggridge. Mr S Robins, Mr. M Hospr, and M H B N Garrick.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

"INDIA—WEST COAST.

Sunken Wreck reported S S W of Porbandar.—Information has been received from the Port Officer, Karachi, dated 30th ultimo, that the Master of s. s. Pemba reports having passed on 27th March last, in about 18 fathoms, a buggalow's mast, also pole with a flag on it, apparently a sunken buggalow in latitude 21° 29' 30" N., longitude 69° 30' 30" E.

Non-existence of reported Sunken Wreck South of Vengurla Rocks.—Information has been received from the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, dated 31st ultimo, that the Sunken Wreck notified in Bombay Government Notice to Mariners, No. 64, dated Bombay Castle, 24th July 1895, does not exist."

INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.—BURMA.

Alteration in position of certain Buoys—Rangoon River.—Information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 25th ultimo, that the following buoys have been shifted and placed as follows:—Centre Middle Rand Buoy in 14 feet reduced; Mibya Pagoda, N. 18° 0 E.; Eastern Grove Light-house, N. 35° 0 E.; Elephant Point Obelisk, S. 52° 0 E.; Upper Middle Bank Buoy in 18 feet reduced; Mibya Pagoda, N. 34° 0 E.; Eastern Grove Light-house, West; and Elephant Point Obelisk, S. 33° 0 E.—The bearings are magnetic and are from the new positions.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, April 9.
	Fultala (s)	Blott	Calcutta, March 27.
	Mikado (s)	Pickering	Hull via Karachee.
	Vindobona (s)	Bolen	Trieste, March 20.
12	Rosetta (s)	Wright	Shanghai, March 21.
	H. G. T. S. Patrick Stewart	Tindell	Karachee, April 9.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Pachumba (s)	Rickford	Karachi, &c.
	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Jedda, &c.
	Oriental (s)	Moule	London.
	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Karachi.
	Nadir (s)	Crebbin	Calcutta, &c.
	Obra (s)	Croix	Calcutta, &c.
	Hochheimer (s)	Reising	Hamburg.
	Eidsvold (s)	Schlyder	Calcutta.
	Chatfield (s)	Cooke	Bushire.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Dwarka, for Karachi, &c.
" Captain, for China, Japan, &c.
" Australia, for London, &c.

KARACHI.

March. ARRIVALS.
31 Maggie Macnair s., Alexander ...London.
Satrunji s. ... F. Ahmed ... Bombay.
Pachumba s ... Rickford ... Do.
Akebo s ... Wing ... Hull via Bombay.
Alphee s ... Etienne ... Persian Gulf.
April.
2 Bahaduri s ... Fairweather ... Bombay.
3 Hochheimer s ... Raising ... Hamburg & Antwerp via Bombay.
4 Mikado s. ... Pickering ... Hull.
Kola s ... Simpson ... Bombay.
6 Dwarka s ... Tice ... Do.

March. DEPARTURES.
31 Simla s. ... Erer ... Bombay.
Terra s. ... Peterson ... Diamond Island.
Satrunji s ... F. Ahmed ... Bombay.
Pachumba s ... Rickford ... Do.
Alphee s. ... Etienne ... Do.
April.
2 City of Khios s. ... Kinloch ... Liverpool via Bombay.
Dumra s. ... Rendell ... Bombay.
3 Lindenfels s ... Lintey ... Hamburg and Bremen.
Bahaduri s ... Fairweather ... Bombay.
Akebo s ... Wing ... Hull via Bombay.
Hochheimer s ... Raising ... Hamburg and Bremen via Bombay.
Kola s ... Simpson ... Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
S. Maggie Macnair, Alexander, M. Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.
" Mikado, Pickering, Finlay Muir & Co., for Bombay.
" Dwarka, Tice, M. Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Khios s—27 bales wool, 1 Chamondas; 40 bales wool, Asli Ibn Jaffer; 25 bales wool, Judowjee Kurra; 6 bales wool; as mandy Shurriff and Co; 10 bales wool, H S Ladjee and Co; 25 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas; 200 cwts bone meal, E Nanjee; 1,500 cwts bone meal, R Fazal.
Britannia s—5 bales rags, 350 bales cotton fly, Pragjee Bhoorjee a. Co; 200 bales cotton fly, Tokersee Jewraz; 300 bales twist waste, H E Bole and Sons; 840 lbs. rosa oil, R Goolam Hussein.

FOR GLASGOW.
Britannia s—4 cwts candlenuts, 4 cwts jee H Setna.

FOR LONDON.
Australia s—42 cwts chutney, Framjee Nowrojee; 22 bales hides, O H Hassam; 300 bales hemp, N Fatehally and Co; 1 bale carpets, Vejee Topan; 63 cwts bamboos, 1 case cinnamon seed, K Jhurriff and Co; 60 cwts olibanum, Ali Alimoosha; 115 cwts olibanum, M Moosaji; 140 cwts gum, Mooleeha Ladjee; 32 cwts gum, 100 cwts olibanum, and 61 cwts ramputree, N Cassoobhoy and Co; 256 cwts myrobalans, Rahimtoola Mahomed; 4 cwts cassia buds, Fathers, D Monjee; 1,500 cwts castorseed, John Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.
Kola s—2,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4,020 cwts myrabolams, E Commersay.

FOR GENOA.
Ikbal s—1,00 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 3,001 cwts linseed and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, John Fachiri.
Ataka s—300 bales cotton, A Bischeck and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Strathtay s—1,375 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Hochheimer s—229 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Lochtay s—120 cwts gum, Volkart Brothers; 2,001 cwts linseed W and A Graham and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, and 2,000 cwts poppyseed, H Kaderbhoy; 2001 cwts rapeseed, John Fachiri.

FOR BREMEN.
Hochheimer s—340 bales cotton, Glaze and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.
Jupiter s—10014 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.
Clyde s—55 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts castorseed, and 1001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Brindisi s—200 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 60 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 bales twist, H A Ismail and Co; 106 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 7 cases condiments, H erjee Brothers; 40 cwts sharkfins, Moloo Manjee; 75 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.
Mirzapore s—140 bales twist, Silas E Sasseon; 5 cases butter, Prince of Wales Dairy Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Brindisi s—50 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 18 bales twist, N Cassumbhoy and Co; 57 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.
Mirzapore s—20 bales piece goods, and 60 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Caspian s—1,000 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, Tata an Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Caspian s—500 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 10.
Smith, Major, Bo, R A, from leave, from Poona.
Cattell, Lt, Bo, 2nd Middlesex Regt, on duty, from Ahmednagar.
Herbert, Capt, Punjab, 1st Gurkha Rifles, on leave from England.

APRIL 11.
Smyth, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd R Irish Rifles, on leave, from Poona.
Da vson, Major, Bo, 2nd Durham, L I, on leave, from Poona.
Blomfield, Major, Bo Offg, A A G, Poona Dist, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 10.
Gibbs, Major, Punjab, 31st P I, on leave, to England.

APRIL 11.
Turner, Surgn-Capt, Punjab, A M S, on duty, to England.
Pollok, Capt, Punjab, 18th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Purefoy, Capt, engal, 5th Dragoon Guards, on leave, to England.
Hitchins, Lt, Bengal, 1st Bo I, on leave, to England.
Hewett, 2nd-Lt, Bo, 10th Hussars, on leave, to Continent.
Dawson, Major, Bo, 2nd Durham, L I, on leave, to England.
Copeland, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Ahmednagar.
Rowney, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Satara.
Tanner, Col, Bo, Staff, on duty, to Nusseerabad.
Blomfield, Major, Bo, offg A A G, Poona, Dist, on leave, to Poona.
Stoney, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Mhow.

APRIL 12.
Beatty, Lt, Bo, 1st B Lancers, on duty, to Neemuch.
Cattell, Lt, Bo, 2nd Middlesex Regt, on duty, to Ahmednagar.
Robinson, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Goorkhas, from leave, to Debra Dun.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th April, 1896.

1. Members are reminded that all arms and accoutrements are to be returned to the Fort Head-quarters immediately, for inspection by the Chief Civil Master Armourer.
2. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength off the Corps from this date:—Gr G. H. Phillips.
3. Leave of absence for six months from this date has been granted to Gr. A. E. Houlton.

By Order.
L. PENNY, Lieut., B. V. A.
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th April, 1896.

1. Members are ordered to return all arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters at once.
2. The Commandant's Prizes have been awarded as follows:—

Right Half Battalion.—1st Cr.-Sergt. H. Black, D Company; 2nd Sergt. J. A. McKinnon, D Company; and 3rd Cr.-Sergt. J. E. Keese, A Company.
Left Half Battalion.—1st Cr.-Sergt. E. W. Fern, G Company; 2nd Corpl. T. Thurley, G Company; and 3rd Corpl. J. J. D'Souza, E Company.
Adult Companies.—Lc.-Corpl. O. M. P. Clyne, A Company; Cr.-Sergt. E. W. Thomas, B Company; Lc-Corpl. A. G. Boyette, D Company; Corpl. G. Marks, H Company; Sergt. W. H. Brewer, E Company; Cr.-sergt. E Sands, F Company; and Vol. A. H. Underdown, G Company.
Cadet Companies.—1st Sergt. F. W. Walshe, 2nd Cadet L. Lapersonne, (Tee) and 3rd Cadet E Morrison, (Col)—H Company; 1st Cadet E. Gramen, 2nd Cadet R. Wilcox, and 3rd Corpl. H. Scott—I Company; 1st Cadet A. King, 2nd Cadet J. Barcley, and 3rd Lc-Corpl. A. Brown—K Company; 1st Cadet F. Pereira, 2nd Sergt. H. Hosford, and 3rd Lc-Corpl. F. Rozario—L Company; and 1st Cadet A. Evans, 2nd Cadet E. Myer, and 3rd Cadet A. Martins—M Company.
Adult N. C. Officer's in Cadet Companies.—1st Cr.-Sergt. W. L. Knight, I Company; 2nd Lc-Sergt. C. S. Smith, I Company; and 3rd Cr.-sergt. A. P. Conway, L Company.
Band.—1st Bandsman M. A. D'Sa; 2nd Bandsman N. T. Fernande; 3rd Corpl C. F. D'souza; 4th Bandsman M. A. Coutinho; 5th Bandsman D S Men es.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Messrs. E. G. Marten and A. Mackay having joined are posted to B Troop.
2. Members in possession of Saddlery arms and accoutrements are requested to return the same at once to Head-quarters for the Annual Inspection.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Summary Sett for Hearing in Chambers.

1a7-93—Hiralal and M—thussonal'v Mulia Hakimjee and others vs Merally Khakeebhoy and another.

For an Exparte Decree.

47-96—Bhaishunker and K—Thaker Meghjee Ludha and others vs Shah Kara Laljee and another—Crawford B and Co.

For Hearing Commissioners Report.

14-95—Thakurdas Dan i Co—Chabildas Lallookhoo vs Venayek Ramchunder Luxmonjee and others—Crawford B and Co—M H Khan, and Brown and M.

Undefended New Long Causes.

80-86—James Lucas—Alicia Miriam Emmakinnedy vs Hons Pendroph Brewitz.

83-96—In person—Manishanker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Uttamram and others.

90-96—Mulla and M—Kamoobhai Malikbhai vs Jan Mahomed Sulleman Luckha and another.

112-96—Bhaisunker and K—Jugjeewan Mohokam vs Hurgovan Gopal.

129-96—Little and Co—John Alexander Smith and others vs The Carpet Manufacturing Trading and Agency Company Ltd.

130-96—K J Mantri Tribhondas Jadhowjee vs Devchand Bhugwan.

Undefended Long Causes.

241-95—Craigie Land O—Thomas Alfred Bulkley and another vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 31ST TO 6TH APRIL.)

EXPORTS.

Kola s (Bombay)—597 bales cotton, 477 cwts cotton (unpressed), 1,000 cwts gingelly seed, 5,018 cwts wheat, 46 cwts rice, and 800 corges skins.
Bahaduri s (Bombay)—2,208 cwts cotton (unpressed), 6,263 cwts wheat.
Dwarka s (Bombay), 110 bales cotton for transhipment to Antwerp, 815 cwts cotton (unpressed), 66 bales wool, for transhipment to Liverpool, 2,036 cwts wheat, and 887 corges skins.

IMPORTS.

Branksome Hall s (Liverpool)—76 pieces prints (foreign).
Locksley Hall s (Liverpool)—750 pieces white goods (foreign).
Dumra s (Bombay)—174 pieces prints (foreign), 3,200 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).
Kola s (Bombay)—8 284 pieces prints (foreign), 800 lbs grey yarns (foreign).
Lorenzo s (Hull via Bombay)—777 pieces prints (foreign), 75 tons coals.
Ariel s (Antwerp and New Port)—1,500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).
Satrunjee s (Bombay)—45 cwts iron bar, &c.
City of Khios s (Liverpool via Bombay)—8,126 pieces grey goods (foreign), 7,322 pieces white goods (foreign), 16,616 pieces prints (foreign), 14,300 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 104 cwts steel.
Kola s (Bombay)—560 pieces greygoods (foreign), 1,200 pieces white goods (foreign), 400 pieces print (foreign).
Bahaduri s (Bombay), 100 pieces grey goods (foreign), 750 pieces white goods (foreign), 250 pieces prints (foreign).
Dwarka s (Bombay)—11,312 pieces grey goods (foreign), 21,165 pieces grey goods (Indian), 35,636 pieces white goods (foreign), 7,849 pieces prints (foreign), 200 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 8,300 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 2,200 lbs T red and dyed yarn (foreign) 2,200 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian) 2¼ cwts iron, 100 cwts steel, and 47 cwts copper.
Lindenfels s (Bombay)—2,033 cwts iron bar, &c., 29,870 cwts steel, and 246 cwts spelter.
Dumra s (Bombay)—4,317 pieces grey goods (foreign), 10,301 pieces grey goods (Indian), 11,211 pieces white goods (foreign), 1 679 pieces prints (foreign), 85 pieces prints (Indian), 5,000 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 8,100 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 6,000 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 41 cwts copper.
Satrunjee s (Bombay)—520 pieces grey goods (foreign), 100 pieces grey goods (Indian), 7,520 pieces white goods (foreign), 286 pieces prints (foreign), 16,000 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 5,700 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 4,800 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 45 cwts copper, and 9 cwts yellow metal.
Pachumba s (Bombay)—3,186 pieces grey goods (foreign), 9,417 pieces grey goods (Indian), 27,061 pieces White goods (foreign), 4,022 pieces prints (foreign), 6,000 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 16,100 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 1,800 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 245 cwts iron bar, &c., 44 cwts steel, and 61 cwts copper.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 11TH OF APRIL, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in many places to-day. Readings are highest in the south and lowest in the North-Western-Provinces. Gradients are steep. Winds continue to be very variable in directions, and the force has been fresh to strong. Bhuj and Veraval report gales. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Bhuj, 16 at Rajkot, and 12 at Veraval. Khandwa and Ahmednagar, and 10 at Allahabad, Bangalore, Bombay and Bellary. The maximum temperature is in very large excess of the average at Jacobabad, and the minimum similarly so at Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Nagpur, and the lowest 67° at Rajkot. Humidity has increased considerably at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Surat, Malegaon and Bangalore, and the skies are partially clouded at Jacobabad, Jeypore, Malegaon, Goa, Mangalore, Bangalore and Madras. Light showers of rain are reported from Colombo. The low pressure area noticed in yesterday's report has moved eastward and now lies in the form of a shallow depression to the north-east wards of Cawnpore, and the weather around it is slightly unsettled. The weather in the extreme south of the Peninsula is slightly cloudy. Elsewhere it is fine.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 10th April 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Parometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ..... inches	29·784
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	88·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	73·1
Relative humidity of Air	625
Extent of cloudyisky (the whole sky clouded=10)	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day) ..... degrees	94·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	82·0
General Directions of wind	NNW, NW, NNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours ..... miles	324

From midnight to midnight.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

MR. J. W. GIFFORD, of Chard, gets the best Rontgen cryptograph by using one of the original tubes of Crooke's, by which, in 1879, he showed how a piece of platinum inside became white hot under the impact of the cathode rays. With an induction coil, giving a spark five inches long, this tube gives excellent silhouettes of the bones of the hand after three minutes exposure at a distance of eight inches from the tube. He has observed a curious dark "shadow" in the tube just over the anode just after the current is put on. It is an ovoid dark space, surrounded by a halo. He suggests that it is the shadow of the cathode, and asks whether the rays producing the silhouettes do not proceed from it.

Dr. John Macintyre, of Glasgow, has written to "Nature," saying that he has been able to look through a skull containing bullets, and see the bullets by means of a cryptoscope of the Salvioni sort with potassium or barium platino-cyanide as the phosphorescent material on which the Rontgen rays fall. He has also succeeded in taking good cryptographs of the inner table of the cranium, and portions of the spine, as well as the ribs and joints in an adult. He considers it one of the most valuable discoveries ever made in surgery.

With regard to Edison's message to Lord Kelvin, announcing that he finds crystallised tungstate of calcium gives a splendid fluorescence in the Rontgen rays far superior to that obtained from barium platino-cyanide, there appears to be a difference of opinion on the relative merits of the two substances. Experimenters will now endeavour to find a substance which gives the best effect. The researches of Becquerel, Stokes, Pearsall, and others will be useful in this connection.

Professor Goodspeed, of the University of Pennsylvania, states that he possesses a photographic plate showing the impression of two coins, which were taken on February 22, 1890, by Rontgen rays, although he did not recognise the fact until recently. At that date he was taking photographs of coins by means of the electric spark, and incidentally used a Crooke's tube. His assistant, Mr. Jennings, found on developing the plates that one of them showed mysterious impressions of the coins which could not be accounted for, but which experiment shows to be Rontgen photographs.

As many substances are opque to the Rontgen rays, Dr. Uberto Dutto, of Rome, has hit upon the plan of injecting such a substance into the flesh, with a view of delineating the arteries. The opacity of the bones is chiefly due to their mineral matter, for instance, the salts of calcium, hence Dr. Dutto injected plaster of Paris thin enough to penetrate the smaller arteries into a hand, and thus succeeded in getting cryptographs of the arteries.

The meldometer, invented by Dr. Joly, and brought before the Physical Society of London by Professor Rannay and Mr. Eumorfopoulos, is an instrument for telling the fusing-point of bodies, and has proved serviceable in the hands of the latter chemist for determining the temperature at which small pieces of the salts of sodium, lithium, lead, and so on fuse. It consists essentially of a thin strip of platinum, heated up by an electric current passing through it. The fragments to be tested are placed on the strip and the current is increased until they melt. The temperature, or fusing point, is then found from the expansion of the platinum at the moment. The "meldometer" is useful in the case of very small fragments of pure substances, but not when these substances are chemically altered by heating in the open air.

In a recent communication to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Georges Adolphe Richard described a method of photographing in colours by substituting organic colours for the reduced silver on the photographic proofs. This is done by the chemical transformation of the silver deposit into a salt capable of fixing or precipitating the colour required. The colour is, of course, deeper the darker the shade of the plate. Another method is to transform the silver into a salt capable of reacting on the derivatives of coal and forming artificial organic colours.

The report of Mr. Alfred Spencer, chief officer of the Public Control Department of the London County Council, on the causes of accident with petroleum lamps, should be of great service to the community. The number of accidents to life and property from the use of these lamps has become alarming, and his experiments lead him to believe that raising the "flashing point" of the oil used in accordance with the Petroleum Acts is not very effectual in preventing them, and he suggests that lamps of unsafe design should be prohibited by the State. A number of requirements for good lamps, and also hints as to their management, are given in the report.

In a recent number of the "Observatory," Mr. Stanley Williams discourses on the "spots" of the planet Saturn, which are so difficult to see that some astronomers have doubted their existance. He thinks they require a sight specially trained in order to see them. They are very large, faint, and indefinite, and can best be noticed using low powers of telescope. The planet will be in "opposition" on May 5.

The recent lamentable death of a chemist by the explosion of a cylinder of compressed gas will draw attention to the report of the committee appointed last May, to inquire into the causes of such explosions and suggest a means of preventing them. According to the report which is signed by Professors Unwin, Boys, and Dixon, Dr. Dupre, and the Rev. F. J Smith, explosions are due to negligence in the manufacture, annealing, and testing of the cylinders, and to lack of care in filling them. The committee therefore suggest that all factories making liquefied or compressed gases should be under official inspection, and that certificates should be granted authorising the cylinders to be tested and marked. A thorough inspection to begin with, and subsequent occasional inspections at intervals of about six months would, in the opinon of the committee, be sufficient to warrant the grant and renewal of the certificates.

The St. Louis Observatory at St. Helier, Jersey, is under the direction of Pere Dechevrens, fromerly of the Observatory at Zi-ka-wei, in China, and well-known for his observations on the wind. It is situated just behind the Jesuit College, and has a small iron tower 170 feet high, with a spiral stair leading to the meteorological apparatus on the top. The indications of the instruments are recorded by means of the electric current in a house near by. As on the Eiffel Tower, it is found at St. Louis that the diurnal variation in the velocity of he wind near the surface of the ground is opposite in character to that at the top of the tower. At the ground the velocity is a maximum about noon whereas at the top of the tower the maximum occur about midnight.

Nirrafon, the volcanic "ring" island recently described by Lieutenant Somerville in the "Journal" of the London Geographical Society, is lonely spot midway between Fiji and Samoa. It is about three miles in external diameter and the entire coast line is formed of black low rocks. The internal diameter, that is to say, the diameter of the "caldera," is two miles, and the cliffs surrounding it are 200 or 300 feet high. It contains a deep, calm lake, on the eastern side of which is a peninsula formed by the craters of the eruption of 1888. The view from the summit of the cliffs around the "caldera" is of remarkable beauty, and includes a great expanse of the Pacific Ocean rolling under the south-east trade, as well as the still deep lake within, the luxuriant foliage of the outer slope, and the barren cinder cones of the recent outburst.

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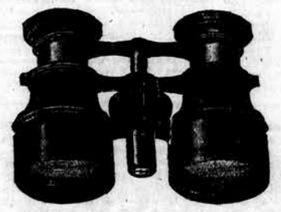

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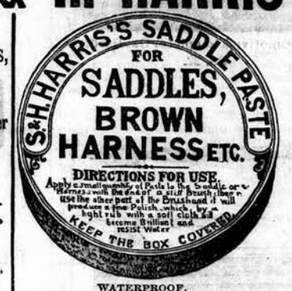

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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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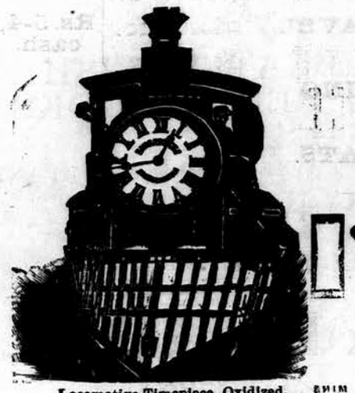

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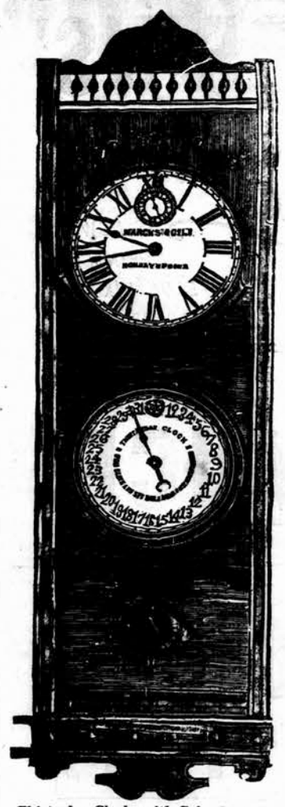

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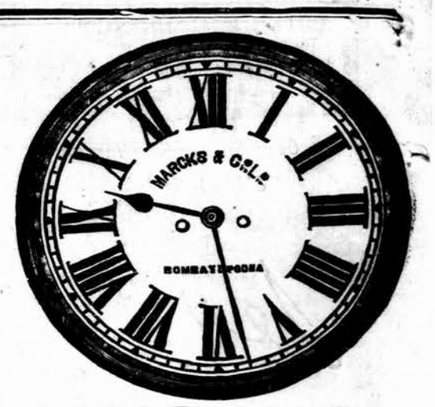

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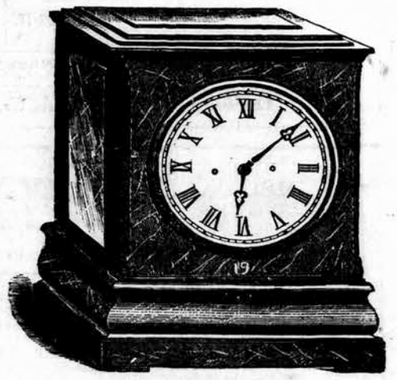

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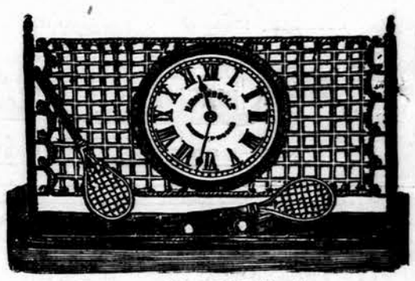

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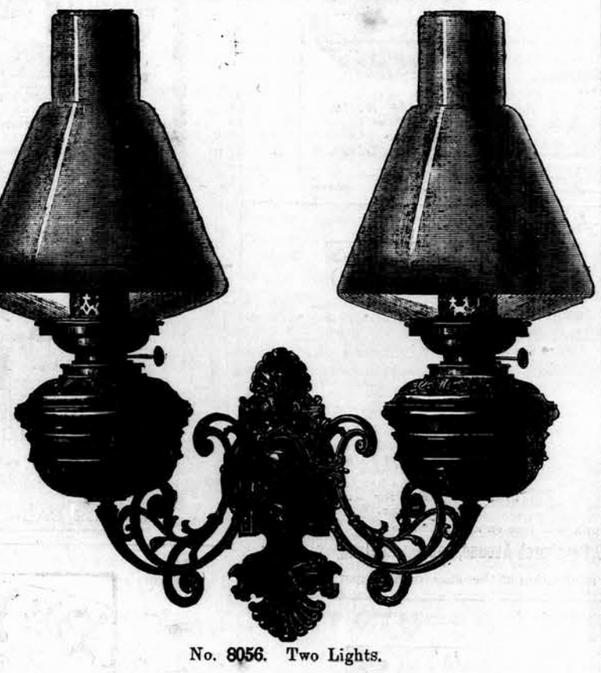

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